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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

In the conduct and conclusion of the war in the Crimea and in the Baltic there can be no doubt that the prestige of England was somewhat lessened. Our sailors had no grand or fitting opportunity to show that they were the worthy successors of the Blakes, the Collingwoods, the Jervises, the Howes, and the Nelsons; and our soldiers, from no fault of their own, were compelled, by diplomacy, or Court intrigue, or perhaps by the pusillanimity of men in high places, to play a secondary part, and to leave to their French allies the honours and glories of the struggle. Whatever may have been the causes and the reasons, the fact is beyond dispute, that to some extent we lost caste in Europe. Had it not been for the stirring episodes of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, where the pluck of the true British blood was made manifest, and the ancient spirit shone forth in all its pristine splendour, France, and not England, would have been the hero of the war; and we should have sunk in the estimation alike of the friends who love and of the foes who hate us. As it was, the feeling pervaded both Europe and Asia that, although still high and mighty, we were not the same people that we were; that the sloth of riches had eaten into our souls; and that, even if we were lions, as in the olden time, we were led by asses, and—worst of all—had resigned ourselves to their guidance. The war in India, with all its unutterable horrors, has already had one good effect—it has knocked this delusion out of the imagination of

the world, restored the vanishing prestige of our name, and proved that England still is, and still deserves to be, the paramount empire of the globe. In this war we have no allies but our own right arms and our rightful cause, our own spirit and our own energy, which, severally and conjointly, are vindicating our supremacy, and placing our glory on a higher pedestal than it ever occupied. Perhaps the ordeal was needed. But, whether or not, we have up to the present time gone through it in a way which excites the admiration of all beholders, whether they be friends or foes. Our gallant little regiments fighting against time, scattering the dastardly sepoys as the wind scatters the chaff, and gaining victories, one after the other, which equal if they do not surpass the noblest deeds accomplished in India by the bygone heroes whose swords won us that empire, are the types of the whole British people when its spirit is aroused, and when a great work is to be done. The general feeling of India is not only that the mutiny will and shall be suppressed, but that the result of the struggle—bloody and horrible as it may be—will be the re-establishment of British power on a firmer basis than ever. At home the same feeling is prevalent. We have some croakers—as we always must have; but the tone of the public mind is proud, self-reliant, and hopeful; and men the most peaceful—who, prior to these exciting events, had no more notion that they possessed the martial spirit than the good bourgeois in Molière's comedy had that he spoke in prose—burn with an irrepressible desire to punish the murderers of women and

children, and to wreak avenging justice upon the heads of the traitors and the cowards who have done us this wrong. If anything were needed to show that we were at heart a nation of soldiers this mutiny has effected it. The whole country has become martial; and thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men would think it a privilege to have a shot at the sepoys, and become the instruments of Heaven for the punishment of such red-handed, black-hearted villains as Nana Sahib and his accomplices.

The question is, will the British Government be wise enough to take advantage of this spirit among the British people? Or is it to be the old story of the lions and the asses over again? We are glad to see, although at the eleventh hour, when even a corps of five hundred British soldiers landed in India proves sufficient to make head against ten thousand mutineers, that the Government has found it practicable to send soldiers, as well as a General, by the overland route. We animadverted last week upon the culpable negligence or obstinacy of the official mind which had allowed Sir Colin Campbell to reach India without an army at his heels. Since that time it has been announced, upon authority, that arrangements have been made for the regular transmission of detachments of regiments and parts of regiments to Alexandria, and thence across the Isthmus of Suez to the Red Sea. There was no reason whatever why this should not have been done two months or six weeks ago; and if it had been done at that time the mutiny might have been quelled and order re-established.



GATEWAY AT LUCKNOW.—(SEE PAGE 328.)

in Bengal on a footing that might defy all the efforts of all the native Sovereigns to disturb it. But that it has been done at all is a proof that officialism, though it may be but half alive to its duty, is capable of being aroused to a full comprehension of it when the danger is sufficiently near and obvious. But is it never to awaken until the eleventh hour? Is it always to imperil an empire by its apathy before it opens its drowsy eyes and looks events fully and fairly in the face? Let us hope not. England at this moment needs men; and the men are not only ready, but willing and eager, if the Government, or the War Office, will but relax its ancient rules and give the men the golden opportunity which they seek. Canada offers us soldiers; and shall we not take them and be thankful, and give them a fair chance of honourable distinction and advancement? The British Isles swarm with dashing, daring, high-spirited young men, of a class below that which generally seeks for employment in the Army, who would think it a noble career to serve their country in India, and desire nothing better than the chances of the soldier's death, or the soldier's glory.

So deep a feeling has been excited through the land by the bloody record of the mutiny, that any number of men which England may require in this hour of her need would be forthcoming without difficulty, if the Government would but take the proper means for securing and rewarding their services. Even the steady and sober citizens who are too old to fight, are more willing to pay in this crisis, than their compeers ever were in any previous wars or difficulties in which the country was involved. The heart of the whole population has been touched; and if the Government will but show as much heart and sense, and turn to proper account the enthusiasm around it, there can be no doubt that we shall come out of this struggle a greater and a more powerful people than we were when we went into it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A letter from the camp of Chalons, on Sunday last, says:—

This being the first Sunday since the opening of the branch line from Chalons to the present residence of his Majesty, the camp presented an unusually animated scene; thousands having come to witness the imposing spectacle of the celebration of mass in presence of all the various regiments. What with the troops assembled before the altar and the multitude of visitors, the extensive ground was one complete mass of living beings. The commencement of the religious ceremony was fixed for nine o'clock, by which time the Emperor had taken his place opposite the altar. Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Menjaud, Bishop of Nancy, first Chaplain to the Emperor. The troops, who were in full uniform, were ranged round the altar—the cavalry were on horseback, and the artillery at their guns. The spectacle was a magnificent one. After Divine service the Imperial Guard filed off in presence of the Emperor and of the Duke of Cambridge. A great number of visitors from Paris were present. At night the camp was illuminated by large bonfires at different points, and a grand display of fireworks took place.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Paris on Tuesday from the Chalons camp, accompanied by Lord Burghersh, and Colonels Clifton and Maude.

The Emperor left Chalons camp for Luneville on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday he reviewed the troops at Luneville, and proceeded to Strasbourg. He reviewed the garrison there, and reached Stuttgart the 25th (yesterday). He will leave Stuttgart on Monday next, return by Forbach and Metz, and be back at the camp on Tuesday. Count Walewski arrived in Paris on Wednesday, and left early the following morning for the camp. The Russian Ambassador and suite left Paris on Wednesday afternoon for Stuttgart, for which place the Minister of Wurtemberg left on Thursday morning.

A decree puts an end to the *ad interim* administration of the Ministry of State by the Minister of Justice, and enacts that M. Gould, the Minister, shall resume his functions.

The Suez Canal agitation is spreading with wonderful rapidity: more than one half of the general councils have already recorded their votes in favour of it, and the whole of the Chambers of Commerce, that of Marseilles, of course, at the head.

The inundations of the south, particularly in the departments of Aude and Dour, have occasioned a great many disasters. The communes Sentilliere, Prades, and Niegles have been nearly swept away. Montpezat was for a length of time completely inundated, the water reaching the first stories of the houses. The barracks of the Gendarmerie was undermined, and part of it has fallen down. At Burzes all the bridges of Bourges and Aubiere have been carried away. At Entragues, Yanjae, Vals, and Aubenas, the waters have risen higher than in 1827, and the loss of property is very considerable. At Cheplard two magnificent manufactories for the printing of silk handkerchiefs have completely disappeared, and 800 workmen have been thrown out of employment. Upwards of 300,000 francs' worth of handkerchiefs was destroyed. At Lamastre the magnificent dyke constructed in 1840 to protect the plains from inundations has been carried away; not a vestige of it remains. The water, now meeting with no obstacle, rushed into the lower part of the town of Lamastre, and carried before it ten houses, newly constructed. The unfortunate inhabitants with difficulty saved their lives by a precipitate retreat, abandoning all their property. The bridge at Tournon, which cost 100,000 francs, no longer exists: the dyke at Beauchate has been also carried away. The Emperor has sent from his private purse 10,000 francs to be distributed amongst the most necessitous. Several lives have been lost in different parts of the country.

SPAIN.

The Queen has given a grand banquet to the Prince of Orange, which was attended by the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and a number of distinguished personages.

The Madrid journals state that, notwithstanding the cessation of the Ministerial crisis, it was rumoured that General Figueras was about to resign the Ministry of War, and be replaced by General Lorsundi; also that several high functionaries of the palace, and among them the Duke de Baylen and General San Miguel, were about to be dismissed.

Intelligence is said to have been received of the acceptance by the Mexican Government of the proffered mediation of England and France in the quarrel between Mexico and Spain. The conference for the settlement of this matter is to be held in London.

At Barcelona a man had been arrested for posting up seditious placards.

PRUSSIA.

The sittings of the Evangelical Assembly were closed on Thursday week. The King and the Queen honoured the last meeting with their presence, attentively listening to the discourses of some English, French, and American clergymen, who rejoiced over the results of the assembly. When the Court Chaplain, Dr. Krummacher, concluded a speech, in which he bade farewell to all the brethren in Christ, the King and Queen rose from their seat and joined the chorus, singing, "Praise be now given by all to God."

HOLLAND—OPENING OF THE STATES GENERAL.

The States General assembled at the Hague on Monday for the Session of 1857-1858, and the proceedings were opened as usual by a speech from his Majesty in person. His Majesty thanked the Chamber for their cordial co-operation in the formation and completion of the law relative to education.

His Majesty informed the Chamber that his relations with foreign Powers remained upon a most peaceful and friendly footing; that the colonial possessions in the East and almost all portions of the Dutch dominions were in a most satisfactory and peaceful condition; that the abolition of slavery in the West Indian colonies would again be brought under the attention of the Chamber; that the balance of the colonial credit for the current year was most satisfactory; that the country generally was in a most flourishing condition; that, although a very hot summer, preceded by a cold spring, had rendered feed for cattle scarce, the general result of the harvest was

favourable; that the attention of the Government was especially directed to railway schemes, and that they had brought forward several proposals with regard to these undertakings; that it was the intention of the Government to favour private enterprises by all means in their power, and, if necessary, even to render assistance in a pecuniary way in the formation of the capital; that the increase of telegraphic communication had rendered it necessary to open more offices and construct new lines; and that among the financial laws to be introduced during the present Session the revision of the system of taxation would occupy a prominent place.

His Majesty concluded by trusting that the present time of prosperity and peace might be used in a manner indicative of thankfulness to Almighty God for the great blessings vouchsafed to the country.

His Majesty then declared the States General to be opened.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Advices from Stockholm of the 17th inst. state that the Norwegian Storting accepted without opposition the proposal to nominate the Crown Prince of Sweden Regent during the King's illness.

The Committee of the Swedish Parliament recommended the proposal to the Parliament with a majority of 18 votes against 5.

AMERICA.

The municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, resulted in the election of the Free-State ticket by 260 majority.

Another riot has occurred at Baltimore, growing out of feuds among the firemen. Several persons were shot, some of them, it is supposed, fatally.

More than 1000 head of cattle perished at Galveston, in Texas, owing to the want of herbage and water, caused by a severe drought.

At the last Session of the New York State Legislature an appropriation of 1000 dollars was made for a gold medal in honour of the Arctic navigator, Dr. Kane, which would be presented to the family.

The treaty with New Granada, providing only for the appointment of a commission for the settlement of all claims against that Government, was signed at Washington on the 10th inst.

A conflict took place on the Gila, New Mexico, between an American party and a band of Apache Indians. Of the latter twenty-five were killed, and thirty wounded, and the rest fled. On the side of the Americans a Lieutenant and nine men were wounded.

A collision between an express and a freight train took place on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, near Whitehouse, N.J. Four persons were killed, and 13 wounded, some of them seriously.

A serious riot occurred on Sunday evening, August 30, near St. John, New Brunswick, between gangs of Irish and German railway labourers. The contest was provoked by an Irishman, who insulted a German, for which he was knocked down. In less than half an hour upwards of 200 persons were engaged in deadly conflict, in the course of which one man was fatally cut and beaten. The Germans were finally driven from the ground.

CHINA.

In China there has been hard fighting between the rebels and Imperialists. The former gave battle to the Imperialists under General Kwun near Seu-hing, and gained a complete victory—only three boats escaping to Canton to tell the result, and carrying Le's bravado challenge to Yeh to come on again as soon as he could get ready. Le's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men, and 1000 war vessels, and his Excellency Le's head-quarters are now at the district city of Uet. The first-class city of Seu-hing is in very straitened circumstances.

Another rebel chief, called Lein, with 50,000 men, has had a hard battle with the Imperialist troops from Tseuchow, and, having gained the victory, his Excellency is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule. Fearing for the provincial city itself, Yeh is calling in all the Tseuchow men, and has stationed a thousand of them in the south-eastern suburbs. The leaders of the ninety-six villages, too, have had to send their quotas of armed men—between two and three thousand of them are in the western suburbs. The Banner men, Manchus, and the Lieut.-Governor's guards—altogether about 3000 men—are trooped on the heights beyond the northern wall.

The Hakkas of Komeng and six other districts have united, and are burning and destroying wherever they go. Canton is the great point to escape to, and there the poor starving wretches of the surrounding districts are congregated by thousands—men, women, and children. Temporary mat sheds have been erected for them at Cho-fong, on the south of the river, and there are daily dolings out of congee and rice, supplied by the authorities, in quantities just sufficient to ward off dissolution. The city is divided into five grand divisions, and those again into sections, within which able-bodied men patrol night and day. The fear of a rising within the walls is very great; each man dreads his neighbour; and every countenance is depressed. "Few," says the reporter, "can realise their sad position without being in like predicament. On one hand they fear the approach of the western barbarians, on the other the north and western rebels; and, added to both, is treachery at home. Truly it is very sad."

Yeh is organising another squadron of war-junks at Fatsham, and is making preparations to repel the rebel armies now close on his skirts. The rebel squadron numbers several thousands of "fast crabs." Recently they attacked and took the district cities of Ng-chow and Hung-chuen. Now they are at Tek-hung, about thirty miles from Seu-hing. After holding a town in the north of the province for some time, the rebels proceeded towards See-hoey, which they have surrounded. Cheng-yuen, another district city, is garrisoned by 2000 men, all in a state of high discontent for want and pay and regular rations. An attempt was made to disband them, but they would not give up their arms, and are using them whenever they have an opportunity in plundering vessels on the river of their contents. On the approach of the See-hoey besiegers the garrison will, it is supposed, join them in a body. In the north and west the people are in great trepidation.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sanspareil*, with nine officers and 298 rank and file of the Royal Marine Artillery, arrived at Hong-Kong from Singapore on the 12th July.

The *Himalaya* steamer had been ashore in Banca Straits, but got off with assistance after discharging water and throwing eighty tons of casks overboard.

A letter received at Paris from Hong-Kong of the 28th July states that the French frigate *Virginie*, which carries the flag of Rear-Admiral Guerin, had left that place for Manila, whence she was to sail for France; the steam-corvette the *Primauguet*, and the gun-boat the *Fusée*, had arrived from Singapore. The same letter states that the United States' corvette the *Levant*, in order to avenge the pillage by a gang of pirates of an American merchant-ship, had burned down a village in the island of Formosa which the pirates occupied.

AUSTRALIA.

The first Parliament of Victoria under the new Constitution met on the 21st of November, and is still in Session, without having completed much work, and with heavy bills on the paper, which will take considerable time to work through Committee. Two Ministerial changes were followed by two adjournments of about a month each; and, as the House only sits on four days in each week, it has only sat ninety-seven days in the eight months. Lately the House has been occupied for weeks on the Ministerial Land Bill. Ministers are strong in the House. Their working majority is generally about 30 to 20. There is no doubt that the Land Bill has met with great opposition throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The number and peculiar position of the Chinese in Australia are growing into a difficulty, which the threatened relations between the Imperial Government and the Celestial Empire, and the recent events in Hong-Kong and the Chinese Seas, are likely to aggravate. There are now about 45,000 or 50,000 Chinese in the colony, out of a total population of about 420,000. They encamp themselves in bodies at the principal diggings, have hitherto conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, are extremely industrious and saving, and they chiefly occupy themselves by washing the earth after the European diggers have done with it—*tailings* it is technically called. They are very sober, though many of them indulge in opium-smoking. On the whole they are useful producers; and, as they are extensive customers of the storekeepers, they are not unpopular with the trading part of the community.

On the 4th of July the diggers of the Buckland River, near Beechworth, had a merrymaking on the occasion of the great American holiday. A large number of diggers were assembled, and upon some impulse, the immediate cause of which did not appear, about 300 of them made an attack upon the Chinese encampment, and drove some 1500 of the unfortunate Chinese before them into the bush. Many of the retreating panic-stricken victims were beaten and ill-treated, and it is reported that two or three have since died from exposure. Having

driven the Chinese away from their homes, they fired the tents and destroyed the property. Some of the "rowdies" are in custody, and the law will be put in force against them.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—A letter from Stuttgart, in the *Nord* of Brussels, gives some precise details concerning the approaching meeting of the Emperors:—"The Emperor Napoleon is to arrive here on the 25th in the afternoon, the Emperor Alexander having preceded him a little. The Emperor Napoleon is to occupy apartments in the King's Palace, as are also Count Walewski and the other personages of his Majesty's suite. The Emperor Alexander is to lodge in the villa of the Princess Royal, at the gates of the city, on the road to Canstatt, and Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, in the old chateau near the palace. The Emperor Napoleon, on the day of his arrival, is to dine with the King. The Emperor Alexander, on the same day, is to dine at the villa of the Princess Royal. The Princess is afterwards to give a soirée to a very small party, which the King and the Emperor Napoleon are to attend. It is there that the first interview of the two Emperors will take place. At the same time Baron de Hugel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Wurtemberg, will give a soirée, which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gortschakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wurtemberg, the members of the diplomatic body, and the suites of the two Emperors. On the 26th the King will give a grand dinner at the palace, at which the two Emperors, the members of the Royal family, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and Russia, the suites of their Majesties, the Ministers of Wurtemberg, and the dignitaries of the Court are to be present.—A letter from Stuttgart of the 19th says that foreigners, especially French and Russians, were already flocking into the city in considerable numbers. All the apartments in hotels had been taken in advance, and it was impossible to satisfy anything like the demands made for accommodation. The King of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Hesse were expected.

THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND OF RUSSIA (according to recent information from Vienna) are to meet at Weimar. The Emperor Francis Joseph leaves Vienna on the 29th inst.

CEYLON.—Sir Henry Ward opened the Legislative Council on the 30th July, and his speech congratulated the members on the prosperous state of the revenue and condition of the island. The revenue for 1856 was £504,175, an excess over the previous year of £27,901. The survey of Captain Moorsom showed that a railway line between Colombo and Kandy, with fair gradients, might be constructed for £855,557. A relief fund for the sufferers in India had been formed, and about £1500 already subscribed. A lighthouse is to be established on the great Bassus rocks. The Australian gold coinage had been legalised as currency in Ceylon, and an Act passed for the establishment and management of electric telegraphs in the island.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The result of the elections in Moldavia has now been pretty well ascertained. Out of 87 elections 66 have declared in favour of the union, 15 are doubtful, and only six are anti-unionist. The elections of Wallachia commenced on the 19th, and will terminate on the 29th.

SWITZERLAND.—A telegraphic despatch from Berne says:—"The Federal Council is sending Colonels Stehlin and Kurz as Commissioners to the Government of Vaud, to see to the execution of the decisions of the Council. On its side the Government of Vaud has convoked the Grand Council for the 24th inst. to solve the question of competence to act in opposition to the Federal Council."

TUNIS.—On the 9th inst. the Bey of Tunis granted a Constitution to his people founded upon the most liberal principles. It was promulgated in the presence of the Ulemas, the Ministers, the notables, and general officers of the State, who, in the presence of all the foreign agents, the French Admiral, and the principal European inhabitants, took a solemn oath to maintain it inviolate.

CHOLERA continues to make numerous victims at Stockholm. One of them was Count Magnus Puke, Chief of the Navy Office, the last representative of one of the oldest families of Sweden. The day before his death he was in perfect health, and did his office business as usual. At Upsal the cholera is so bad that "desolation and panic prevail;" and also, it is committing sad ravages. The cholera has broken out with great violence at Koenigsberg, attacking its victims without any premonitory symptoms. Most of the cases proved fatal.

A WATERSPOUT (according to the *Arad Gazette*) burst over Maria-Radna, a place of resort for pilgrims near Arad, on the 13th inst. Up to the 15th seventeen bodies were discovered and buried, and several others are missing.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY A HURRICANE.—The *Milwaukee Sentinel* of August 25 contains the following account of the damage done by a tornado:—"The new village of Woodland, a station on the La Crosse Railroad, this side of Horicon, was on Friday noon as nice and thriving a little place as could be found, but the hurricane of the evening tore it to pieces entirely, and almost literally 'left not one stone upon another.' The track of the hurricane was only some 300 or 400 yards in width, but within that space everything is destroyed. The violence of the wind, from the account that we have heard, was almost incredible. It not only lifted buildings bodily, but tore them apart like shreds of paper, so that scarcely one stands in a recognisable shape. A number of freight-cars, standing on the track, were lifted up—trucks, wheels, and all—and deposited on the top of a pile of wood, sixty or seventy feet distant. Pieces of scantling were hurled through the air as if shot from cannon, and some were found thrust into hard wood stumps so far that the strength of two men could scarcely extricate them. People were at tea as the storm came upon the place, and a train of cars was approaching at the same time. Mr. Fox, the dépôt-master, started for his house, fearing that the wind would do injury to the dépôt. He was struck by the blast, and thrown upon the track. The hurricane drove the train forward with prodigious speed, and before Mr. Fox could gather himself up the cars were upon him, and he was instantly killed, his head being nearly severed from the trunk. At the same moment the wind raised the dépôt building from its foundation and carried it 400 feet, when it fell into ruins. A telegraph operator was seriously injured.—At Columbus, in the same region, the hurricane did great damage, and one life was reported lost."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Honorary Canony*—The Rev. A. Boyd, Incumbent of Christ Church, Cheltenham, to Gloucester Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. H. Du Puy to Langton Herring, near Weymouth; Rev. J. Wilkinson to Great Orton, Cumberland. *Vicarage*: The Rev. H. F. Hamilton to Sidmouth, Devon. *Perpetual Curacy*: The Rev. E. Smith to Chapel-le-Dale, near Lancaster. *Curacies*: The Rev. W. M. Birch to Long Ashton, Somerset; Rev. C. W. Bradford to Broughton, Oxon; Rev. L. H. Hall to Shrivernham, Berks; Rev. F. C. de Lona Lane to St. George's, Wrotham, Kent; Rev. J. R. Pilling to St. Matthias, Liverpool; Rev. G. S. Pinhoe to Eskdale, Cumberland; Rev. J. P. Power to Peckleton, Leicestershire; Rev. W. M. Watkins to Llanarmon, Carnarvonshire. *Incumbency*: The Rev. T. Holme to Mardale, Yorkshire. *Chaplaincy*: The Rev. J. P. Murphy to Preston Gaol.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS NELSON has given £1000 towards the erection of a new church at Landford, in the county of Wilts, the old edifice having been taken down and removed in consequence of general dilapidation and its affording insufficient seat-room for the inhabitants. The new building is to afford accommodation for 123 adults and 54 school children, the population of the parish being about 250. The estimated cost of the edifice is £1490.

THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.—A highly-interesting lecture was delivered in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday, by the Rev. A. J. D'Orsay, Chaplain to the English Church, Beccó dos Arranhas, Funchal, upon the position, physical character, and meteorology of this island, and the mode of life of the visitors and invalids which the fame of its

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

In addition to the Summary of Indian News in the Supplement at page 322, we give the following particulars:—

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

The statement by telegraph of General Havelock's retreat to Cawnpore was incorrect. This retrograde step was for the purpose of placing his sick and wounded in a place of safety; and, on the 30th and 31st July, he sent them back to Cawnpore, and received reinforcements. General Neill wrote to the Commander-in-Chief on the 3rd August, stating that General Havelock was to advance again on the following day towards Lucknow.

CAWNPORE.

The following is the copy of a letter from an officer whose regiment mutinied in one of the stations in Oude. He is with General Havelock's force as a cavalry volunteer:—

Camp Cawnpore, July 22.

I have been to see the place where the poor women and children were imprisoned and afterwards butchered. It is a small bungalow close to the road. There were all sorts of articles of women and children's clothing, ladies' hair evidently cut off with a sword, back combs, &c. There were also parts of religious books. Where the massacre took place it is covered with blood like a butcher's slaughter-house. One would fancy that nothing could be worse than this, but in the well at the back of the house are the bodies and limbs of the poor things. I looked down and saw such a sight as I hope never to see again. The whole of the bodies were naked, and the limbs had been separated. I thought of the two Mrs. — and the three poor girls, and felt very sad. By all accounts the women were so ill-treated that death, even such a death, must have been welcome to them. I will not enter into more details. I have told you enough to cause you to make allowance if I write savagely. I have looked upon death in every form, but I could not look down that well again.

LUCKNOW.

A letter from Lucknow, dated the 26th July, states that the Europeans were then holding out, and that all was safe, provisions being abundant.

The Rammugur Battalion stationed at Domwah, Chota, and Nagpore, are said to have mutinied, without murdering their officers—their strength 1100 sepoys, 180 cavalry, and six brass guns.

The Dinapore Artillery are reported to have destroyed upwards of 500 of the sepoys who were passing down the Ganges in boats. Five large boats were entirely destroyed. The artillery was on the river bank masked.

LORD ELGIN'S MISSION TO CALCUTTA.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows:—"I am now in a position to inform you what there is reason to believe is the object of Lord Elgin's self-imposed mission to Calcutta. Many of the Bengal regiments have been disarmed, not because they had shown decided symptoms of mutiny, but as a precautionary measure they were deprived of their arms, and if removed from the tempting influence of evil example they would be found, as heretofore, stanch and loyal. Lord Elgin has, on his own responsibility, after conferring with General Ashburnham, gone to confer with Lord Canning, and to offer some of the European regiments in exchange for Bengal native troops, the disarmed sepoys, who will be best kept out of mischief by giving them military service. During the last war the Bengal and Madras native regiments did signal service; indeed the Chinese troops were so much annoyed with black soldiers being employed against them that they directed much of their fire against the 'black devils,' as the sepoys were styled."

THE INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Colombo*, Captain Field, arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, with the India, China, and Australian mails. She made the Needles at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, but was detained for a pilot, and anchored there all night. The *Colombo* left Alexandria, September 12th; Malta, 15th; and Gibraltar, 19th. She has 184 passengers, of whom 50 are children. Among them are Colonel Lennox, wife, and daughter. The Colonel belonged to the 22nd Regiment at Fyzabad, in Oude: only a sergeant of Artillery and the Colonel escaped. The passengers include a large number of late residents in India. The *Colombo* also brings £4800 in specie, and a cargo of gum, silks, shawls, &c. Among the passengers is a lady who escaped from Delhi with four children. The fugitives report being all well treated by the merchants at Calcutta, and supplied with money to send them on immediately on the *Colombo*'s arrival. Captain Field received a letter from the Relief Fund Committee, through the Peninsular and Oriental Company, authorising him to render the passengers every relief and assistance.

A PETITION FROM A BODY OF CALCUTTA MERCHANTS has been sent home setting forth the present misgovernment of India, and proposing as a remedy the transfer of the government from the East India Company to the Crown, an open Legislative Council composed of Englishmen alone. Queen's Courts presided over by trained lawyers, and the use of the English language as the official language of India.

ADVENTURES OF FRENCH LAY NUNS IN INDIA.—The religious establishment of Jesus-et-Marie at Fourvière had several of its sisterhood imperilled at Meerut, Delhi, Sealkote, and Agra, by the Indian insurrection. It is only by the last mail that intelligence has been received respecting them in letters written to their superior, and which show that a portion of them at least have escaped. All these holy women were at the head of schools for young girls, English and native. Those who were at Meerut succeeded in escaping through the conflict, murders, and conflagration, with part of their pupils, some English ladies, and about fifty males, officers and civilians, to a valley in the mountains of Thibet, where they are, it appears, in tolerable security; for the party, being well armed, is strong enough to defend against the insurgents the defile leading to their asylum. The flight from Sealkote was marked by most dramatic incidents. The evening before the rising some of the natives, through gratitude for the attention and kindness which the sisters had always shown to their children, came secretly to inform them they would do well to leave the place as promptly as possible with their pupils, as the insurrection was to commence the next morning at break of day, and the insurgents had resolved to kill every European. The sisters at once procured cars, and loaded them with their property and with their youngest pupils, whose weakness would have retarded their precipitate flight. Then, profiting by the shades of night, they left the town for a fort some leagues distant, where they hoped to find refuge. Unfortunately, whether it was that the warning given them was too late, or that the fugitives had not hurried on with sufficient rapidity, or that the natives had advanced the moment of the insurrection, the sisters were overtaken when about halfway by a party of the insurgents, who, on finding their convent abandoned, had pursued them. The poor sisters, on seeing this horde of miscreants approaching, abandoned their cars and baggage in the middle of the road to be pillaged, and hurried away to take refuge in an isolated house which stood near. But their pursuers soon surrounded the building, and, bursting in, murdered, in presence of the poor sisters and the children, several English persons, women and men, who had also hurried to the house for safety. They then rushed at the sisters, and, with horrible imprecations, threatened to make them and their pupils share the same fate if they did not at once declare where their property was to be found. The unfortunate women protested that they had nothing in the world but what they had left in the cars on the high road, and that they willingly gave up that property. As, however, other pillagers had already carried off whatever was precious from the cars, the insurgents in the house were about to execute their threat of killing every human being in the building, when a voice cried out that the public treasure had been found. They then rushed from the house to obtain their share in the booty; and the sisters, without losing a moment, placed the youngest children on their shoulders, and, taking the others by the hand, proceeded as rapidly as they could towards the fort, which they at last reached, and obtained a shelter in the midst of other fugitives of every age and condition. It is impossible to praise too highly the devotedness of these poor women, who risked without hesitation their own lives to save those of the children destined to their care.

THE RESOURCES OF ENGLAND.—The *Debats* writes as follows:—

"Those who base their calculations on the probable exhaustion of the military resources of England appear to forget that England is, after all, a nation of 28,000,000 souls; and that her military organisation, however defective it may be, is permitted her to concentrate more than 50,000 men under the walls of Sebastopol. Why, also, should not be taken into account the moral disposition of a nation which has in all times adapted its efforts to the difficulties it has to overcome—which may be beaten, and generally is beaten, at the commencement of its wars, but which is rarely discouraged, and which gains in strength as the struggle continues? England is already agitated by the bad news from India, and we shall soon see offers made from all parts of the kingdom similar to that of the inhabitants of Sheffield. Without pretending to dive into the future, we cannot admit that a nation gifted with such resources and such energy can be definitely beaten by an insurrection of Asiatics, who have learnt the art of war in its pay, but who have not yet been able to destroy their masters, whom they surprised while unarmed and dispersed."—The Boston (U.S.) *Daily Courier* says:—"To one disposed to look on the progress of past events the idea might forcibly present itself, what a gap would be found, surpassing all other chasms in history, if England had not existed, such as the world has known, and felt, and respected her, for centuries! What a dreary interval of ignorance, tyranny, and superstition, would spread like a pall over human history were it not for her great and intelligent intervention in the affairs of nations for the last three hundred years!"

ARMY REFORM.

It is quite clear that the whole question of how the British Army can be made efficient is now undergoing a thorough sifting, and that the very constitution of the Army, which was during the Crimean war narrowly scanned by a public eager of victory, impatient of disaster, and willing to spend money freely on a contest that involved the balance of power in Europe, is not a whit less anxiously discussed, now that the most valuable of all our dependencies is going through a most trying crisis, and absorbing so large a force as to leave the other parts of our heterogeneous empire temporarily bared of troops. Although the revolt may and must be ultimately suppressed, and although justice be done, we agree with Lord Melville in thinking that a large part of the military duty of India must be continued to be done by native troops from which pampered Brahmins and fanatic Mussulmans may be excluded; yet the terrible events of the last few months show that when our affairs get into order a great change will take place in our mode of government, and that henceforth the capital of every large district in India will see its numerous civilians and their families enjoying the security of reliable intrenchments, and the presence of a European garrison. All this will entail a large permanent addition to the Queen's troops in India; and as far as we can see, instead of cutting down our Army according to the doctrines of the Manchester school, there seems rather the probability if we are to retain our wide-spread dominions in security, implying a large camp or reserve at home, that our Army Estimates must be increased. There is the simple alternative—efficient military tenure, or abandonment of our national and colonial power; and, heart-rending as the accounts of individual massacre and suffering in India have been, we may thank our stars that the mutiny did not take place during the Russian war, when every spare man and spare shilling was wanting for the Crimea. That would have been a crisis without a parallel in our national history.

The system of purchase and of the education of officers are those which have, in consequence of the sufferings of the first winter of the Crimean war, attracted the most attention, and drawn forth the greatest amount of reprobation, on the part of the agitating section of the public. The reforms proposed have been—the abolition of purchase, severe examination of officers, and more frequent promotion from the ranks. We need not repeat the arguments in favour of these changes, for they have gone the round of the press during two years; and the Report on these subjects in the form of a Blue-book has revived the topic. That all public departments need the vigilance of the press is a proposition no one will dispute; and that, without public opinion freely expressed, much merit, unaccompanied by aristocratic birth, might have passed slightly noticed, is perhaps too true. But when we come to inquire how these evils are to be practically removed the difficulty at once appears. We care nothing for the prejudices of military fops, many of whom are of mercantile origin, who have the ignorant hauteur of neophytes in a caste above their sires, to whom study is a bore, and purchase a salutary barrier to exclude the meritorious. But, when we find old, hard-working, scientific, and liberal-minded officers calmly pointing out some of the difficulties that lie in the way, and some of the exaggerations of the more sanguine part of the press, we feel bound to lay before our readers a statement of some of the obstacles that exist to the rapid promotion which we find in the French army, where Generals in their forties are quite as common as they are rare with us.

Such an officer is the author of a paper on Army Reform, which, although not published, has fallen into our hands, and in which the subject is discussed with great coolness and good sense. We may not concur in every one of his views, but it is right our readers should have the reverse of the medal offered to them:—"It must be clearly understood," says he, in the beginning of this paper, "that, in talking of upper and lower classes, nothing offensive is meant: the lower may be admitted to be as purely-minded, as intelligent, as honourable as the other." He then shows how the Army is the most unprofitable and ill-requited service into which a man can enter. Up to the higher ranks it can scarcely be said to afford a bare subsistence, and even in those, except in the very highest stations, which very few indeed can attain, it affords but a very moderate competence. At the same time the service is one of submission to the absolute control of others, subject to removals from home and friends for years, to virtual banishment to places without genial resources—perhaps to bad and unhealthy climates, and very frequently to deprivations and hardships; and yet, with all its disadvantages, it is grudged to those who make up its shortcomings out of their own means. Now, the question comes to be—will the House of Commons vote the large sums required to do away with purchase? With a large prospective increase of the Army, will they vote the extra pay required if a class of officers are to be got who have not the pecuniary means of their own to make up the deficiency? For it is admitted on all hands that for a subaltern to live on his pay, and associate with his messmates, is impossible.

In France the inexorable conscription draws together men from all the different ranks of society; and no man can speak, from a military point of view, slightly of a machine that in the last years of the eighteenth century saved that country from foreign invasion, by the formidable character of its levies. There a system existed the reverse of the British. There was neither liberty nor aristocracy, but democracy, or the power of the people, exercised through its nominal delegates in the most arbitrary and despotic manner. The conscription continues to be the great leveller in that essentially military, equalitarian, and despotic country. It introduces into the ranks a large number of men from the middle, and some few from the upper, classes; so that a large educated class exists in the ranks from whom the proportion of officers may be selected. The French officer knows that the man selected from the ranks may be possibly from a higher class of society than his own, and it is usually the educated, and not the humble uneducated corresponding with our British privates, that are selected as officers in the French army from the ranks. The question, therefore, is not only financial, but political. Would the country tolerate a conscription? We have considerable doubts on this score. Would it pay the enormous sum required to compensate officers, so as to do away with purchase; and increase the pay, so as to do without officers with private fortunes? We doubt it, except by very slow and gradual methods. "It must be done," says this pamphlet, "by the slow degrees of absorption, as those commissions drop in, encouraged by every arrangement that can be devised to accelerate it, and no officer being allowed, as a reward, to sell when he had never purchased. The process would be slow, but at any rate the necessary arrangements might be made gradually, and with due consideration."

To criticise is easier than to remedy; improvement is certainly needed; but if all the projected reforms are to be carried out John Bull must relax his purse-strings to an extent not, perhaps, fully thought of by those who demand them honest.

The *Russian Medical Gazette* mentions that the late war entailed upon Russia the loss of 382 medical men.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.			Lowest Temperature.			Adopted Mean Temperature.			Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Aunt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°							
Sept. 17	30.255	76.2	50.8	65.6	66.3	62.7	75.4	66.6	66.6	66.6	SSW.	0	0.000				
" 18	30.200	68.9	53.8	61.4	65.2	61.5	65.8	64.5	64.5	64.5	N.	3	0.000				
" 19	30.381	60.1	47.3	53.0	54.8	54.4	58.8	52.5	52.5	52.5	NNE. N.	9	0.000				
" 20	30.417	67.3	48.1	58.7	61.8	57.2	64.8	58.4	58.4	58.4	NNE. N.	3	0.000				
" 21	30.296	63.6	40.2	53.7	54.2	52.7	63.2	57.8	57.8	57.8	NNE. N.	7	0.000				
" 22	30.243	63.8	50.8	56.4	57.8	54.2	62.4	56.8	56.8	56.8	N. E.	10	0.000				
" 23	30.144	66.0	52.2	58.7	60.2	56.8	65.1	57.3	57.3	57.3	E.	4	0.000				
Means	30.277	66.6	49.0	58.2	60.0	57.1	65.1	58.3	58.3	58.3							

The range of temperature during the week was 36 degrees.

A little rain fell at 9 a.m. of the 19th, and a few drops were falling at 8 p.m. of the 21st—on the latter occasion the quantity was too small to be registered in the rain-gauge. A heavy dew was falling on the night of the 20th, and on the following morning there was a slight appearance of hoarfrost on the ground. Meteors were noticed on the nights of the 18th, 19th, and 20th. A slight ground fog prevailed on the night of the 20th. The weather was very fine and warm on the 17th, but cold and overcast on the 19th. The sky has been much overcast since the 21st.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF THERMOMETER				WIND.
	Barometer Corrected:	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	
Sept. 16	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10. General Direction.
" 17	30.233	63.7	57.8	62	0 SW. 128 '001
" 18	30.213	62.2	55.4	80	0 50.2 75.8 SW. 116 '001
" 19	30.387	55.3	48.7	80	6 52.8 71.1 NWW. NNE. 160 '000
" 20	30.368	55.5	45.9	72	2 50.7 61.4 NWW. NNE. 226 '000
" 21	30.27				



TOMB OF AN AMEER OF SCINDI, AT LAHORE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



MUSSULMAN TOMB, BATTALLA, PUNJAB.



SKETCH AT THE FOOT OF THE HILLS, SHAPORE, PUNJAB.



WALK IN THE GARDEN OF SHALIMAR, LAHORE.

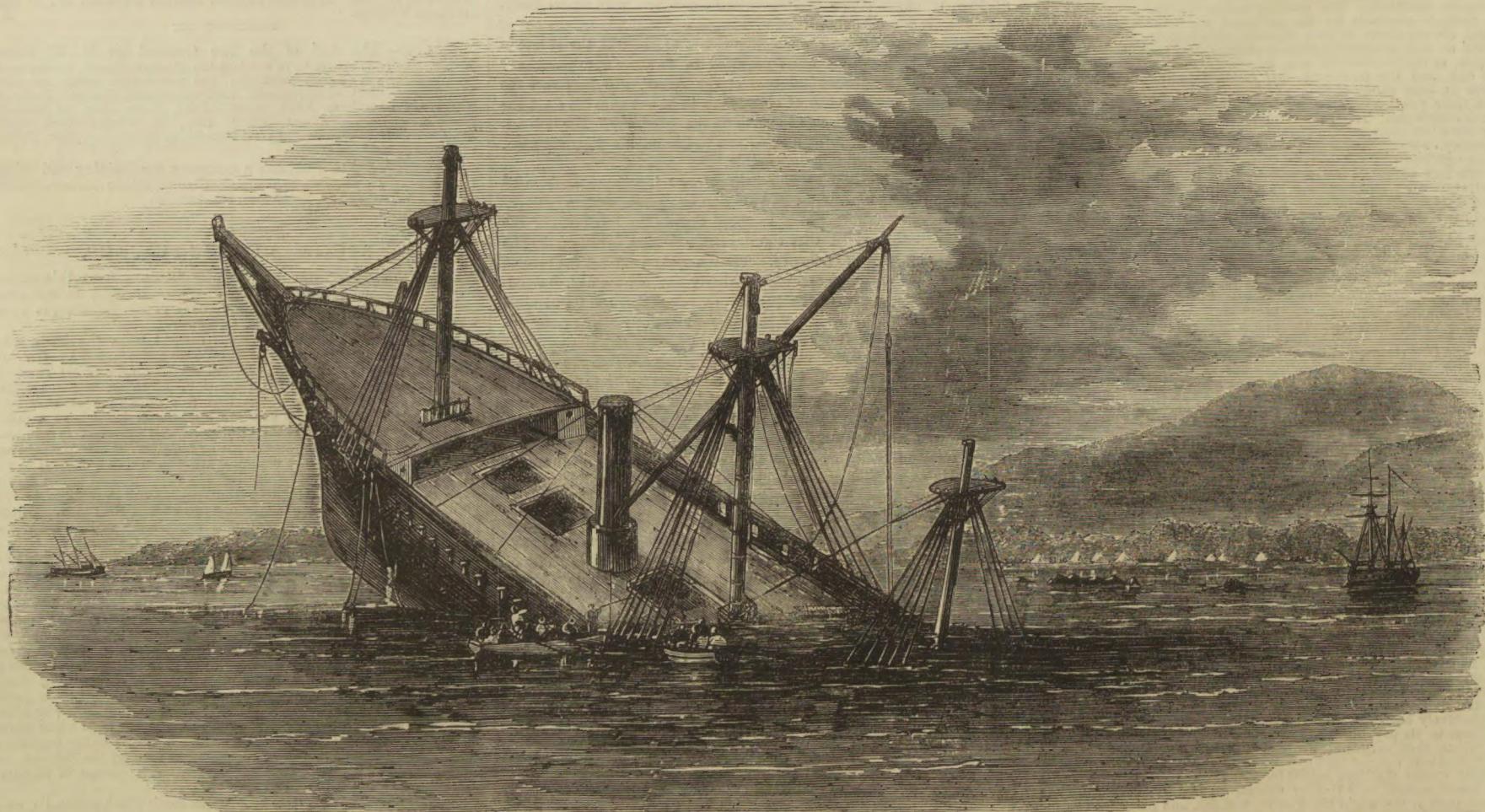
THE WRECK OF THE "TRANSIT."

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the wreck of this unfortunate vessel lying on the rocks off Cape Oelar, Banca Island. Meanwhile the accompanying extracts from a letter of one of the officers of the *Transit* has appeared in the *Times*. The letter is dated July 17th, from the *Transit* Camp, which is shown nearly in the centre of the Sketch:—

We got through the Straits of Sunda all right, without stopping, on the night of the 7th, and steamed all day along the shoal water to the eastward of Sumatra, anchoring for the night off the island of Lucipara, at the entrance of the passage of the same name, which is narrow, shoal, and but very indifferently buoyed or marked. However, weighing at daylight, we had succeeded by noon in getting through the most difficult part, and, steaming on faster, anchored for the night on the Sumatra shore near Cape Verde, from which place we started at half-past six the following morning (10th). We were keeping well over on this shore to avoid the Hendrick reefs, thinking it unlikely that we should find the buoy on them, which should be there according to the chart, as

in the Lucipara passage we had not found any of the marks existing. By our cross-bearings we were passing well clear of the shoal, which extends to a distance of from three miles and a half to four miles off this point, going at a speed of between eight and nine knots, when, at about twenty minutes past nine, the ship struck so heavily as to make all the masts shake again, and oblige people to steady themselves by hand to prevent falling. Taking a bound, as it were, she struck again and again, quivering at each bump, and then remained motionless with her bows several feet out of water. As she began to settle fast by the stern, and the fires of course had soon been extinguished by the rising water, the common pumps being useless to keep under such an enormous flow, the Colonel and Master were called into consultation, and an immediate landing of all but a few of the troops decided on. Meantime we had not been idle. Provisions had been got up, particularly from the afterpart, and put out of reach of the fast-rising water. All the boats had been got out and down. Downes, the Second Lieutenant, had gone in one to Minto, a town distant by sea some fourteen or fifteen miles, off which we had seen a Dutch man-of-war steamer at anchor when passing in the morning. He was to bring her to our assistance. Between us and the beach of the island of Banca there was a

reef appearing above water, the centre of which rose to a height that would evidently leave it uncovered at the highest tide. On this the soldiers were landed, with nothing but their dinners and some fresh water. By the time the bulk of the troops had been disembarked it became apparent that even those told off as working parties, to remain and look after the baggage, &c., could not be kept without considerable risk. The water, pouring in in volumes, was quietly but steadily finding its way aft, and the ship was in the same manner sinking by the stern. The cracking of plates of iron, snapping of beams, and tearing of decks led us to suppose that if she did not fall off the rocks on which she was hanging, and fall into the deep water astern of her, she would probably break in two pieces, the stern falling into the deep water, and the fore part falling over on its side on the rocks. By noon only a few soldiers, officers, servants, and such like remained to be landed. We gave our men ten minutes to eat their dinner, and then landed on this beach, afterwards using all boats to bring the soldiers off the reef, where many were afraid of being drowned by the rising tide. All were landed and under canvas by dark. I was the first to land here, having to come on ahead to look for a good spot for our encampment, and luckily hit upon an excellent stream of fresh water, rather a rarity in these parts. It was late the next day



DUTCH GUN-BOAT.

CAPE OELAR.

H.M.S. "TRANSIT" ON THE ROCKS OFF CAPE OELAR, BANCA ISLAND.

ENCAMPMENT.

MONOPIN HILL.

DOVE GUN-BOAT

before we got any provisions from the wreck. At the time we left her (shortly before one o'clock) the stern was completely under water, leaving only a small portion of the fore part of the poop above water, which may give you some idea of the height to which her bows are cocked out of the water. As I said before, by our chart, we ought to be more than a mile clear of the reef, in about 26 fathoms; but, by the charts which we have since obtained from the Dutch gun-boats we have picked up, exactly the outside rock of the whole reef, which is, together with the coast, channels, and dangers in this part, incorrect to a considerable degree. Had we weighed half an hour earlier, or an hour later, had we been a hundred yards to the right or left, we should no doubt have cleared it. Downes brought the steamer to us early next morning, but she proved too small to take any of our troops, so we sent Downes on in her to Singapore with despatches.

One of our gun-boats, the *Dove*, arrived during the night. Two ships are coming to us from Singapore.

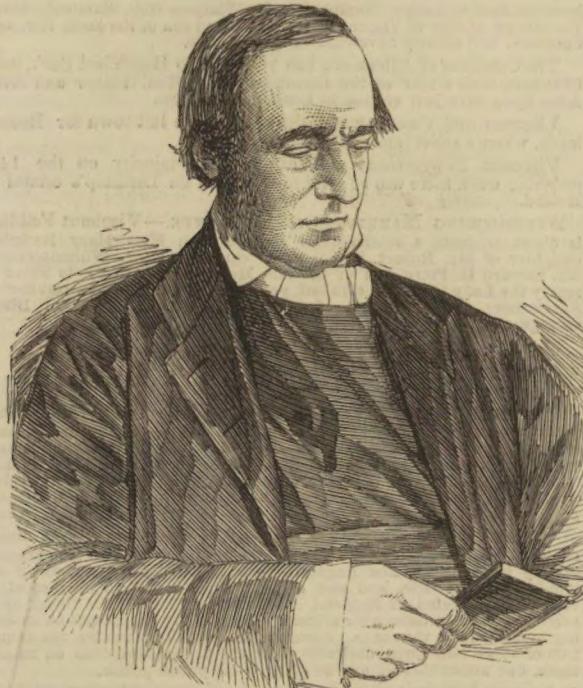
THE LATE DEAN OF LLANDAFF, THE VERY REV. W. D. CONYBEARE.

W. D. CONYBEARE.

THE recent death of this sound theologian and geologist has already been recorded in our Journal. It appears that only a few days previously he left Llandaff to attend the death-bed of his eldest son and while pausing on his return at the house of another son, he was stricken with pulmonary apoplexy, and died on the morning of the 12th ult., after an illness of three hours, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. Conybeare sprang from a race of clergymen, among whom his grandfather added to the ecclesiastical rank of Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Bristol the still higher honour of being the friend of Berkeley, and the author of a "Defence of Revealed Religion," distinguished even in that age of profound thinkers and theologians.

The Bishop's only child, Dr. Conybeare, Rector of Bishopsgate, left behind him two sons. The elder, John Josias Conybeare, Vicar of Bath Easton, died in early life. He was an accomplished scholar, no inconsiderable chemist, and he filled with credit the University offices of Professor of Poetry, and of Anglo-Saxon and of Bampton Lecturer. He was also one of those who brought about the revival of Saxon literature, leaving behind him a volume of translations to be completed and edited by his brother.



THE LATE DEAN OF LLANDAFF, THE VERY REV. W. D. CONYBEARE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. J. DE MOUXY.

William Daniel Conybeare, that brother, was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the highest honours. Soon after leaving college, he turned his attention to geology, then an infant science.

One of his first acts was, from some very imperfect remains, to infer the characteristics of an unknown reptile, called by him a "Plesiosaurus." This speculation brought down upon him the sneers of Sir Everard Home, the great authority for comparative anatomy, at that time, in England; but the discovery shortly afterwards of a perfect skeleton proved Mr. Conybeare's sagacity to have been equal to his boldness, and placed him at once in the highest rank of English geologists. In consequence, Cuvier, to whom he was personally unknown, recommended him as Corresponding Member of the Institute for Geology—an honour never lightly conferred, but which he amply justified by the production, in conjunction with Phillips, of his "Outlines of Geology;" and afterwards, in conjunction with Dr. Buckland, of a very able paper upon the "Geology of the Bristol and South Welsh Coal Fields." He also gained an early reputation among English scholars by the manner in which he completed his brother's volume of Anglo-Saxon poetry.

After having served the Curacy of Banbury and the Lectureship of Brislington, he accepted from his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas, the Rector of Sully. Upon this he removed to Glamorganshire, and gradually ceased to take a leading, or even an active, part in geology. Some years afterwards, at the request of his intimate friend, Dr. Prichard, he gave an introductory lecture, and finally a course of lectures, forming a manual of theology, to the students of the Bristol College; and subsequently he preached a course of Bampton Lectures at Oxford.

After a long and happy residence at Sully, he resigned that living, and held for a few years that of Axminster, the patronage of which was in his family. This also he resigned, and returned to Wales, upon his appointment by his old friend and fellow-collegian, Bishop Copleston, to the Deanery of Llandaff. Here, as upon every previous preference, he steadily resided.

Whilst at Llandaff his active mind and his close acquaintance with English architecture led him to take a cordial interest in the restoration of the cathedral. To this great work he contributed largely himself, and induced others to follow his example. One of the last public acts of his life was to take a part at the opening of the new building; and those who were present will not forget how deeply he became affected during the few words which he addressed on that occasion to the meeting. He just lived to see the subscription of a fund which places the completion of the whole structure beyond the reach of doubt.

Dean Conybeare was a man of clear, powerful, and very original intellect, and of various and very accurate knowledge. There were few subjects within the range of ancient and modern literature upon which he was not informed. His classics were those of Westminster and Christ Church in their best days. His knowledge of theology was very considerable, and always at hand. In geology he was for some time the highest English authority.

He delighted in imparting knowledge, and always without requiring from those whom he instructed any acknowledgment of his superiority. He talked without a tincture of pedantry, always as to an equal, and he gave full weight to all that was said. His character was remarkable for a childlike simplicity, which, being in his latter years, combined with great absence of mind, occasionally approached the bounds of eccentricity.

The Dean ever took a warm interest in public affairs. His politics were liberal at a time when liberal politics involved exclusion from those professional rewards which he might otherwise certainly have claimed; and afterwards, when his political friends, on attaining power, went further than he thought right, he opposed them also, equally to his professional disadvantage.

Himself a firm and devout believer, his views of Christianity were broad and catholic. Great and fiercely expressed was his contempt for shams and dishonesty; but of opinions differing from his own, if he thought them held in sincerity, he was very tolerant. He lived much in the broad sunshine of life. Easy in his circumstances, affectionate

July 18.



GUANO QUARRY IN ONE OF THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

in his disposition, perfectly contented with his lot, his mind was always actively employed, and amusing and instructive were his various speculations. It may be doubted whether any man ever regarded him with an unpleasant association; and none who were admitted to his intimacy will ever forget the advantages they have derived from his conversation, or will fail to sympathise, in their deep bereavement and distress, with those whom he loved so well.

We have abridged this well-merited tribute to the memory of Dean Conybeare from the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*.

THE CHINCHA GUANO ISLANDS.

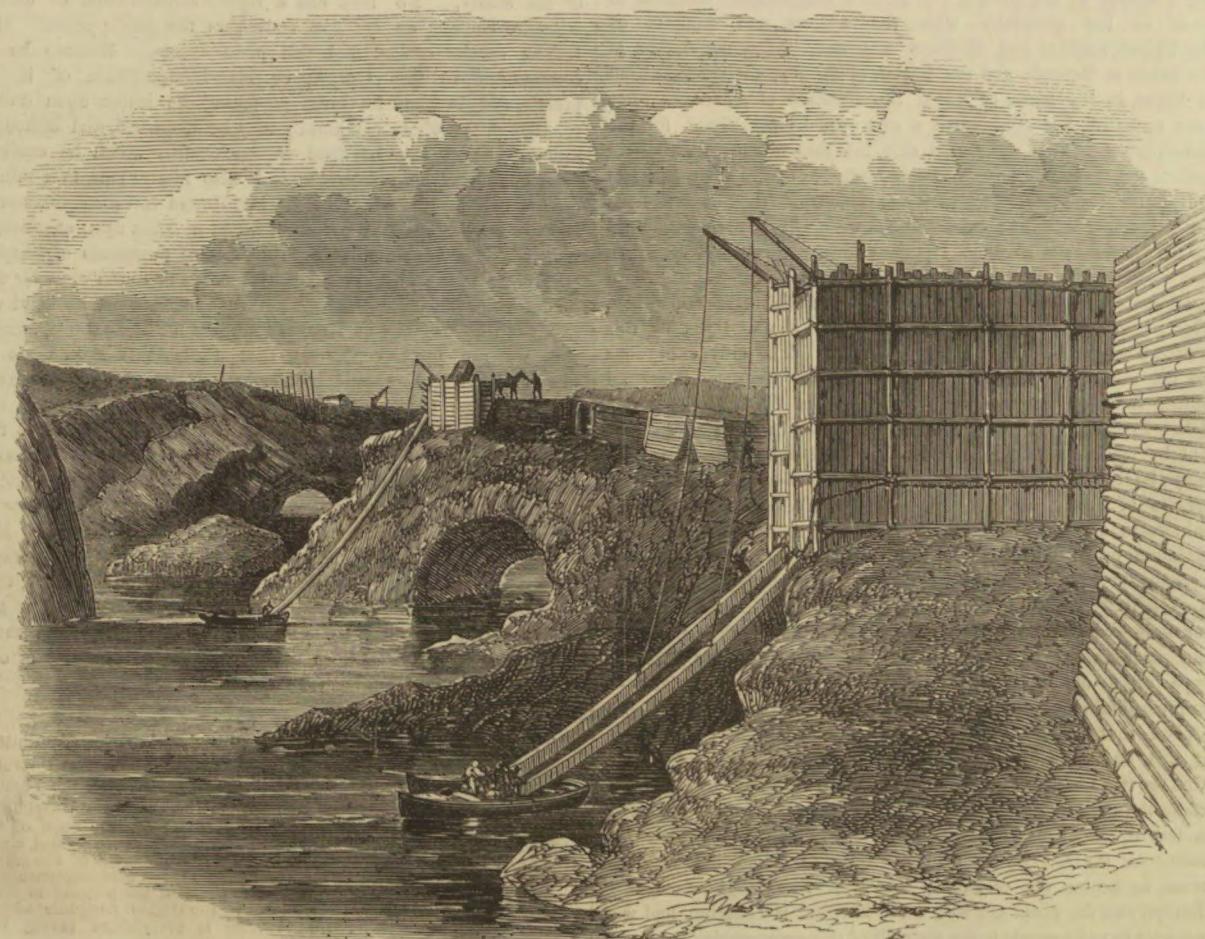
(From a Correspondent at Callao.)

WITH this are forwarded two Sketches made during our late visit to the Chincha Islands, and, considering the importance of the group, concerning which the world in general probably is comparatively ignorant, they may prove interesting. We found one hundred and twenty-six sail of ships lying at anchor, some of them having been waiting four months for their turn to go under the shoots, the time being governed by their tonnage, at the rate of ten days for every 100 tons register; but a vessel measuring 1000 tons is loaded in three days by the shoots, if the men work well. They also use large launches, which, of course, is a tedious business. The export of the guano has increased considerably during the last few years: between 300,000 and 400,000 tons are the annual amount at present, which is effected by the aid of 900 working hands, 320 of them being Chinese, who enter into contracts to serve their employer (the Government contractor), Don Domingo Elias, for 4 dollars a month, renewing it, if they choose, with the increase of 4 dollars monthly, and a bonus of 120. Those who work on their own account are paid 8 and 10 rials, 4 and 5 shillings for each cart that they load. They live in a collection of dirty huts made of bamboo and mud; they, nevertheless, appear to be happy and contented, and in general are well conducted. We landed at a wooden pier on the north island, ascended the slope of the guano hill, passed through the settlement, and walked round a quarry which forms the subject of one of the Sketches. The men with pickaxes work their way into the guano, leaving a sort of wall on either side: here it was so hard that it requires a heavy blow to remove it. It is then conveyed in wheelbarrows either direct to the mouths of the shoots on the edge of the cliffs, or to the huge carts running on tramways for the same purpose. The principal hill of guano is in the background, with the labourers at work on its side. This was originally sixty or seventy feet in height above the natural rock of the island. The colour varies very much—in some parts being as dark as warm sepia, and in others as light as that of a Bath brick: where the men are digging, the ammonia is very powerful, affecting the eyes; it is often found in nearly a pure state, in large crystallised lumps.

Passing round to the westward, towards the passage between the north and middle islands (which was crowded with ships, principally American), we came upon the S.W. shoots, which I chose for the other Sketch. The hut to the right is the head-quarters of the man employed to regulate the loading and dispatch of the boats which are seen under the shoots receiving the guano. The inclosure in the foreground, over the shoots, is to prevent waste by the wind blowing it away, and to enable the workmen to form a constant collection near the mouths of the canvas tubes, seventy feet in length. Following the cliffs to the left are seen the huts of the Chinese, and another shoot with an embankment and tramway on it leading to the quarries. The cart is just tilted: the horse draws it back up the incline. In the background stands a machine intended for scooping out the guano; but it is in disuse, as it did not answer. Close behind it, on the north side of the hill, but not in view, are the settlement, Governor's house, &c. The cliffs are perforated in all directions, forming picturesque arches and caves. They are also working the middle island, an English ship lying under a shoot 140 feet in length, the cliffs being perpendicular. The surface of the guano is covered with skeletons of birds and bones of seals; and I brought away as a reminiscence the tusks of three from the skulls imbedded in the soil, which is like a rabbit warren, from the hundreds of holes running in every direction. These are made by a bird about the size of a pigeon, which remains hidden during the day, sallying forth at dusk to fish.

The south and smallest island has not yet been touched. We landed, and, with some difficulty, scrambled up the face of the rock, ascending by a steep hill to the top, which is literally covered in one part down to the sea with skeletons of sea-lions and seals—the former as large as 12 and 14 feet in length. It is supposed that they crawl to the highest point as they feel death approaching. The guano on this island is perforated by the birds even more than on the middle one, we as we walked, constantly breaking through the crust, and sinking halfway to the knee. Two birds, with an egg, were dragged from their hiding-place. There is a variety of opinions respecting the formation of the guano. Considering its depth (it being in some places 140 feet above the natural rock), its great solidity, and the extent of the superficial area, it would appear impossible that any number of birds since the Flood could have been the cause; yet deep below the surface, and in the centre of the hill, eggs and skeletons of birds are constantly found. It affords a subject for discussion, but I doubt if there will ever be an unanimous opinion respecting it. Gold and silver ornaments are discovered occasionally, having been buried by the ancient Peruvians more than three centuries ago.

We remained at the island nine days, on two of which, being Sundays, our chaplain's congregation was increased on one occasion by about forty, and on the last by one hundred, people from the merchant vessels. It must be borne in mind that there were many more ships in the passage and also to the north than I have represented.



BOATS RECEIVING GUANO IN ONE OF THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 27.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Busaco, 1810.
 MONDAY, 28.—Completion of the New River, 1613.
 TUESDAY, 29.—Michaelmas Day. Marshal St. Arnaud died, 1854.
 WEDNESDAY, 30.—George Whitfield died, 1770.
 THURSDAY, Oct. 1.—Pheasant-shooting begins.
 FRIDAY, 2.—London University opened, 1828. Arago died, 1853.
 SATURDAY, 3.—King's College opened, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 15	7 55	8 40	9 30	10 15	11 6	11 40

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

WE have received several interesting Sketches from obliging Correspondents at Peshawur and Roorkee, which we shall engrave next week, with others illustrating the dispatch of troops to the seat of the war. We beg to thank our Correspondents in India for the Illustrations from before Delhi and other disaffected districts with which they have favoured us; and we hope to receive the earliest sketches of the successes of our arms in that country.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1857.

It has been said that the judgment of foreign nations is an anticipation of the judgment of posterity. There is some truth in the dictum, although particular circumstances inflaming the passions or exciting the jealousies of foreigners may render them incapable of forming a deliberate judgment upon a great event happening beyond the sphere of their own daily lives. But the fact is not to be so neatly stated, as the philosophers would have it. Neither foreign nations nor posterity are strictly impartial. What, we may ask, is the received character at the present day of Nero? or King Canute? or Macbeth? or Richard III.? or Henry VIII.? or even of George IV.? Is it not largely tinted or tainted by the animosities or the romance of past times? As there can be no absolute truth in history, so can there be no positive impartiality in the public consideration and judgment of events which themselves are neither fairly nor fully stated. But there is on the part of foreign nations removed from the whirl of great events of which they are the mere spectators, a certain degree of impartiality which renders it of value to those who are more immediately interested. The opinion entertained by foreigners of the great struggle now raging in India, and of the part played in it, or to be hereafter played, by Great Britain, may be studied with advantage at the present time by all classes of Englishmen. They may well ask themselves whether the opinion of the world is with them or against them; for, if it be in their favour, they will derive such strength and courage from the circumstance as are fairly derivable by all those, either in public or in private life, who fight with the sympathies of mankind on their side.

We have already remarked on the fact that the whole intellect and statesmanship of Europe—whether it be represented by the personal sentiments of Kings and rulers, by the avowed opinions of statesmen and diplomats, or by the more obvious, and possibly more potent, expression of the public press of all civilised countries—is decidedly in favour of the British people in their struggle against the sepoys. Russia, though she may feel animosity, holds back in the expression of hostility. Austria and all Germany warmly sympathise with us. France, with some few exceptions to be hereafter noted, neither doubts our success nor the justice of our cause. The United States would desire nothing better than to lend us a hand in repressing the mutiny; and from our Colonies come offers of assistance which in case of need we shall be glad to accept, though we shall refuse similar offers from the French or the Americans, contented to rest our safety on our own right arms, and not on the assistance of allies, whom we respect, but do not need. If we wanted officers we could have them from Austria. If we wanted officers and men combined we could have them from Germany or France. Already the Emperor of the French has given a magnificent donation in proof of his sympathy with the widows and orphans of the British soldiers and civilians who have fallen the victims of the fiends of Bengal; and the Sultan of Turkey, the supreme head of Islam, in the name of which the standard of insurrection has been unfurled, has contributed a sum equally munificent for the same purpose. We doubt not that the Emperor of Austria will imitate the example, and that our brothers of the United States will throw into the shade, by the splendour of their subscriptions for the same object, the regal donations which have been announced on the Continent of Europe. Opinions differ as to the length of time and the amount of sacrifice by which the final victory of Great Britain will be achieved; but there is no difference of opinion on the main fact, that we are fated to conquer, and that the loss of India by this country would be a calamity to the world. The only exceptions to the unanimity of feeling and opinion are peculiar. They all spring from one source—the hostility of the Ultra-Montane and Ultra-Popish party. They are not influenced by reasons of State, but by reasons of Religion. A few rabid Irishmen—and they may be counted by units, not by hundreds—gloat over the distresses of Protestant England. Cardinal Wiseman manifests a lukewarm and jesuitical sympathy with the country of which he claims to be a native, but not until he has been roughly called to account for passages in his published sermon which might warrant a different interpretation; and the French Roman Catholic journals—which would restore France, if it were in their power, to the darkness of the middle ages, when St. Louis was the type alike of manhood, of royalty, and of Christianity—express doubts as to our ultimate triumph, and a very strong conviction that, if we—heretics as we are—should be the winners, it will be a misfortune to Europe and the Church of Rome. One or two Orleanist prints of Paris, who only hate England because the present Emperor established the Anglo-French alliance—a feat of statesmanship which Louis Philippe had neither the talent nor the honesty to achieve—affection to believe that England must be beaten out of India; but with these slight exceptions Europe and the world are with us. The fact is cheering, and will not only have its weight in the councils of this great empire, but in the

ranks of our armies. It is better to fight with the approbation of mankind than without it; and that the world approves of what we have done and are doing in India is clear to demonstration. Even the Russians know that we shall win. They may lament the fact, but they lack the assurance to deny it.

WHILE the gallant General Havelock, with scarcely a thousand men, has been fighting a series of battles against tremendous odds, and gaining a succession of victories which, here in England, do men's hearts good to read of, the city of Belfast, in Ireland, has been so disturbed that it has been found necessary to occupy it with a force of two thousand soldiers, in addition to its police. If these two thousand men could have been in Calcutta, they might have rendered almost incalculable service. General Havelock might have found them noble employment before the walls of Delhi. And what circumstance, or combination of circumstances, has led at such a time as this to the occupation of a British city on British or Irish soil by so large a hostile force?—is the question that will naturally be asked in our colonies and in foreign countries, and by all Englishmen, whether at home or abroad, who hear for the first time of an event so extraordinary. The answer may well excite wonder and pity, if not disgust. It is because an Irish Protestant clergyman, named Hanna, has chosen to assert and carry into effect an abstract right, which none disputes, of preaching in the open air. Anything more unwise, more intolerant, and we will add, more intolerable, than this assertion of a right in the face of a popular on who look upon its exercise as an insult deliberately intended to their own form of Christianity it is impossible to conceive. Mr. Hanna, as if he were his own Pope and his own Emperor, his own King and Magistrate, and the depository of all law, Divine and human, coolly ignores or sets at defiance the municipal laws intended to preserve the peace of a great community, which, it should be remembered, is composed of about two-thirds Roman Catholics and one-third Protestants. He betakes himself to the highway, without any other necessity for his so doing than the promptings of his own ill will and pleasure, and wantonly preaches sermons not inculcative of Christian charity, but of theological bitterness. As a natural consequence he stirs up strife, exasperates the Roman Catholic population, and produces scenes of street riot and confusion so alarming as to render it imperative upon the magistracy to call out first the police, and, secondly, the military. Every one knows what the abstract law or right of street-preaching is, and what is the common sense of the matter. In a community composed entirely of Protestants, or containing a mere sprinkling of Roman Catholics, a Protestant preacher betaking himself to the streets would incur but one risk—that of blocking up the highway and impeding the traffic. In such a case the duty of the police would be to interfere to the extent of clearing the way, and prevailing upon the preacher to remove himself to some locality where he might preach the Gospel to those who chose to listen without obstructing the business of every-day life, or interfering with the free passage of people who think that preaching is more decorous within the walls of a church or chapel than it is likely to be in the highway. The same rule of common sense would apply to a Roman Catholic preaching to a multitude of his coreligionists without the admixture of any Protestant element. But when a Protestant preaches amid a majority of Roman Catholics, or *vice versa*; and when either the one or the other forgets Religion for Theology, and stirs up the passions of a crowd, a new danger is introduced, and the street preacher becomes a nuisance of the most mischievous kind. As has actually happened in Belfast, riots occur, the civil and military power is called out, and blood is shed in the restoration of order. Mr. Hanna—who seems to have been treated by the Belfast magistracy with a degree of lenity to which his conduct has given him no title—unwarned by the evils he has already caused, insisted last Sunday upon his abstract right of preaching, and once again imperiled the peace of the city. Mr. Hanna, on being told to move on, insisted upon his “constitutional right” to preach, and argued the question in a manner which may well inspire doubts of his sanity. No man has a right—constitutional or otherwise—to commit an act that endangers the public peace. Mr. Hanna cannot comprehend this plain axiom. Because he is commanded by the Gospel, or his interpretation of it, to preach, and because he loves preaching, he insists upon doing so, though the whole community may be disturbed, and although innocent blood may be shed in the conflict which he excites. It is meritorious to preach, but it is also meritorious, in a minor degree, to wash the whole body. Mr. Hanna has a constitutional right to wash himself all over; but would he insist upon exercising it in the open street, in a tub, in the face of thousands of people, who might be excited to pelt him with stones or rotten eggs for the indecency of the exhibition? That such persons as he—and we care not whether they be Roman Catholics or Protestants, except that we are more concerned that Protestants should set so bad an example—should render necessary the employment even of one solitary soldier to preserve the peace, is indeed deplorable at a time when the empire so sorely needs the presence in India of all its available troops; but that the obstinate folly of such firebrands of theology should monopolise the watchful care of a number of troops sufficient to relieve Lucknow or Agra, or to capture Delhi, is too bad. We trust, if Mr. Hanna cannot be restored to reason, or if the magistrates cannot otherwise manage so as to make him keep the peace, that a militia force will be forthwith organised in Belfast, that the troops of the line may be spared for more pressing and more honourable service. To keep 2000 men for the restraint of one street preacher is somewhat too expensive.

THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—On Wednesday the Committee acting for the city of London met at the Mansion-house, and formed themselves into three bodies—namely, the Relief Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Corporation Committee. The Turkish Ambassador in London has forwarded £1000 to the Lord Mayor for the relief of the sufferers. A subscription in favour of the victims has been opened, under the auspices of the Prefect of the Seine, in the mayoralities of the arrondissements of Paris and St. Denis. Large supplies to the fund are pouring in from various quarters, and nearly every town in the United Kingdom adding its quota. Sympathy for the sufferers is everywhere taking this practical development.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to enjoy her home among the mountains. On Thursday evening her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill, drove to the Shiel of Alt-na-Guissach, where her Majesty remained the night. The Prince Consort went deer-stalking in Glengelder, and afterwards joined the Queen at Alt-na-Guissach, whence the Royal party returned on the following day.

On Friday evening the Queen gave a dance in the new ball-room of Mr. Thomas Grieve, the eminent scene-painter, in a style appropriate to the locality where the Castle is situated. Among the company who had the honour of receiving invitations were—the Earl and Countess of Fife, Viscount and Viscountess Campden, the Earl of Wemyss, the Countess of Erroll, Lieutenant-General Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace, the Hon. Mrs. Hope Johnstone, Mr. and Lady Louisa Brooke, Mr. Kennedy Erskine, Mr. Lane Fox, Miss Ricardo, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld, the Misses Farquharson (three), Captain Farquharson, Scots Fusilier Guards. Messrs. Farquharson (three), the Hon. Misses Sidney (two), Mr. and Miss Sutcliffe, the Hon. W. F. Charteris, R.N., Mr. Keith Falconer, Sir James and Lady Clark, Captain Sir L. Smith, Bart., 71st Highlanders, Lieutenant O'Malley, 71st Highlanders, Lieutenant Aldridge, 71st Highlanders.

On Saturday the Queen and the Princess Helena drove out in the neighbourhood of the Castle, while the Prince Consort went on the hills deer-stalking. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Balmoral in the evening from Osborne.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. Lady Churchill, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Earl Granville, K.G., Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps were in attendance upon her Majesty. The service was performed by the Rev. John Stuart.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and Prince Alfred, drove to Loch Cullater. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. In the course of the day the Earl of Aberdeen and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent will leave Abergeldie Castle for Frogmore on Tuesday next.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny are expected to arrive in town to-day, from Paris. Their Excellencies will shortly go to St. Leonards-on-Sea.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador arrived in town on Tuesday from St. Leonards-on-Sea. His Excellency returned to St. Leonards on Thursday.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke and the Ladies Yorke have left Sydney Lodge, Hampshire, for Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire. The coming of age of Viscount Royston, eldest son of the noble Earl and Countess, will shortly be celebrated at Wimpole.

The Countess of Ellesmere has returned to Hatchford Park, near Chobham, from a tour on the Continent. The Hon. George and Lady Alice Byng have just arrived in London from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Broadlands, where a select family circle are assembled.

Viscount Powerscourt will attain his majority on the 14th proximo, when there will be great festivities on his Lordship's estates in Ireland.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Viscount Fielding is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary Berkeley, daughter of Mr. Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire. Mr. Edward H. Petre, son of the late Mr. Henry W. Petre, is about to marry the Lady Endaline Talbot, younger sister of Bertram, last Earl of Shrewsbury, and daughter of Mrs. Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, near Rugby.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—The India House have declined the offer of the fleet of the European and American Steam Company for transporting reinforcements to India in connection with the overland route, “as it is not at present the intention of her Majesty's Government to send any considerable body of troops through Egypt.” It is intended, however, to forward about 200 troops by that route; and the India mail-packet *Ripon*, now at Southampton, is to be employed for their transport.

VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR INDIA.—A proposition is now being submitted to the East India Company for raising a corps of European cavalry in Australia and England, to be composed of persons of the middle class of life, and also a corps of Zouaves, to be formed of volunteers collected in England. The concurrence of the Company is asked to the commissions for officers being filled up by promotion according to merit from the ranks. Should events in India render the formation of these two corps desirable, and the Company decide on raising them, due notice thereof will be given in the public prints.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for a competitive examination for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, which will be held in January next, under similar conditions to those of the last examination.

THE “VICTORY,” Nelson's old ship, was last week pumped high and dry for the purpose of examining a leak. Her bottom presented a most singular appearance, being covered from stem to stern with oysters, mussels, and animalculæ; upwards of six bushels of the finest oysters were detached from the copper sheathing, some of which measured five inches in diameter, and were devoured with great relish by the dockyard workmen. The leak was found to have arisen from a portion of the copper sheathing being worn off; after which, no doubt, the worms had it all their own way, for they had positively eaten through the whole of a space of ten feet by the average of three feet. The inner part of some of the planking was found not thicker than a piece of orange-peel. Any shock given to the ship would have allowed the pressure of the tide to have broken through in a body, and down would have gone Nelson's old *Victory*. Her copper is generally in excellent order, and she appears yet as though she would last another century.

MAJOR SMYTH and his company of Brockville Volunteer Rifles (Canada) have tendered their services, and volunteered to serve in India. The application has been transmitted to the authorities in England.

THE troop-ship *Lord Raglan* arrived at the Mauritius in sixty-nine days with the 4th Regiment of Foot. This body, nearly 1000 strong (including women and children), was landed in perfect health. The residuum of the 33rd Regiment had embarked in the *Lord Raglan*, and she was to leave for Bombay on the 13th of August.

ON Tuesday old Rochester bridge, now superseded by a splendid iron structure, was blown up by a party of Royal Engineers. The operations, which excited great interest, were successfully carried out—nearly 1300 lb. weight of gunpowder, fired by means of the voltaic battery, were used on the occasion.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY has been for some weeks going on very satisfactorily on the whole. For the Artillery, for instance, we are now getting about 700 a month; but as regards the line—both cavalry and infantry—although large numbers are coming in, the rate is not calculated to meet all our wants.

MILITIA RIOTS IN LIMERICK.—There has been a series of disgraceful riots in the city of Limerick, lasting during the evenings of Saturday and Sunday, the rioters being the recently-embodied County of Limerick Regiment. The facts are these:—On Saturday night the militiamen, when passing through George's-street to their barracks in Boherbuoy, offered insult to several persons, and behaved in a most ruffianly manner towards every respectable inhabitant they happened to meet. The locality of Boherbuoy was a scene of commotion during the night, and the intercession of the constabulary to restore order was ineffectual, or only kindled a flame for redoubled disturbances. More than 100 of the militia entered barracks in a drunken state, and the presumption of the police to meddle with them was discussed in every room. Revenge they would have, and accordingly between eight and nine o'clock, a little before “tattoo,” a formidable force, numbering above a hundred men of the county militia, congregated before the police station in Boherbuoy, and commenced stone-throwing at the constabulary, and demolished the windows. Immense crowds collected, and, in self-preservation, the police party, consisting of only seven men, had to load and turn out with fixed bayonets. The rioters continued to assail them, and four policemen were knocked down. Intelligence having reached the head station of the constabulary, in William-street, the available force was called to arms, and proceeded to the rescue of their comrades in Boherbuoy. The county inspector, Mr. Calder, and the sub-inspector, Mr. McLeod, commanded; and their presence at the scene of outrage had the effect of dispersing the militiamen.

THE Emperor of Russia has permitted the publication in Poland of the works of Adam Mickiewicz: they will, however, be submitted previously to the censorship.

A LETTER from Madagascar affirms that Queen Ranavalona has ordered all Europeans to leave the Madagascar coast.

ERRATA.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, page 298, col. 1, art. “Lavender Harvest,” it should have been stated that 2000 lb. of essential oil is the produce of all England, and not of Hitchen only.—“Tingewick Fossils.” In the scale attached to the drawing at page 298, the divisions represent 1-000ths, not 1-00ths, of an inch.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE country is being governed very noiselessly at the present time. We are happy to believe that there is a Royal family, though we have no information of its existence beyond a very brief intimation from the *Court Circular* that the Prince Consort has been deer-stalking, and an occasional mention of the tour of the Heir Apparent, and how he has climbed a mountain, and had a St. Bernard puppy killed by the stupidity of the peasants. There is also, no doubt, a Government, or we should have heard to the contrary, as somebody would have been applying for the vacant post of the Premier, and setting forth reasons why he should have it. Moreover, there must be a Parliament somewhere, though its components are scattered. The only person of authority who has been heard of lately is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been making a speech to some archers and archeresses at a bow meeting, where not even the joyousness of the scene and the smiles of the ladies could induce the stern financier to be lively. He told them that the day was lovely, and so was the scenery, and that each suited the other, and he did not know which was the best; and this was the extent of the sportive fancy of the Chancellor. What a capital address the Premier would have made on such an occasion; but then at an archery meeting Lord Palmerston would have a right to be at home, in virtue of the name given him in days long gone by, and when scoffers little thought that Cupid would live to be invoked as Mars.

The Commander-in-Chief is at Chalons, observing the French camp with an intelligent eye, and learning, we doubt not, useful and practical lessons. It will be necessary for his Royal Highness on his return to bestow his immediate and earnest attention upon the various schemes which the aroused martial ardour of Young England is happily forcing upon our military authorities. He may find himself helped, in the most amicable manner, to a splendid instalment of army reform; and, if he and his advisers are wise they will gracefully accept this. The movement is not coming from the lower orders—it is not Private Brown or Corporal Jones who is dissatisfied that he does not carry a commission in his knapsack—but it is the young gentlemen of England who come forward and offer to fight their country's battles, and execute her vengeance, provided they are embodied under such conditions as their position entitles them to demand. They are not deluded by recruiting officers; they do not leave their native places because their follies may have rendered those places too hot to hold them; but they come up calmly and with full knowledge of what they mean, and proffer their strong arms and sound heads for the service of the Queen. We cannot suppose that at a crisis like this the pedantry or jealousy of military authorities will induce the Government and the Commander-in-Chief to reject such an offer, even though it obviously contains the germ of a system of rising by merit instead of by purchase or efflux of time. On whom could the boon be so safely conferred as on those who now make it their only condition of service?

Lord Campbell's Act against immoral publications has been put into force, and apparently with skill and completeness, in the abominable *repaire* known as Holywell-street. A strong body of police was drawn round the place, and detectives stormed the warehouses of vice, and carried off masses of their contents to the frenzied wrath of the fellows who live by the foul trade. The razzia must be renewed at intervals, until these pests are convinced that they will not be permitted to live by poisoning the minds of the young, and pandering to the tastes of the corrupt old.

It is stated that the venerable Marquis of Lansdowne has declined the offer of the Government to elevate him to the Dukedom of Kerry. Political opponents of the Ministry allege that the Marquis has taken this course in order to deliver the Ministers from importunities for similar honours claimed by personages who conceive themselves equally entitled to distinction. We hardly know who they are. Any recognition by the Crown of a nobleman who, fifty years ago, was fighting for the abolition of the slave trade, and who has never since omitted to ally himself with any really wise and practical reform movement, would be most acceptable to the people.

A great deal more talk than is at all necessary is being made about the utterances of a few low Irish papers about the Indian mutiny. What else than exultation at any mishap to Englishmen could be expected from the unfortunate and disreputable tag of the Mitchel and O'Brien tail—people to whom the English Government were so brutally cruel as to treat them with utter indifference? And of what earthly consequence are the spiteful ravings of such creatures. Their applause of the sepoys' atrocities is quite in keeping with the vitriol-throwing and well-poisoning recommended by the dastardly agitators of whom examples were made; but what influence have such ravings? The great heart of Ireland is as sound as that of England, and is with us in the fray; and if any of these allies of Nana Sahib dared to say on a platform what, skulking in their offices, they write, we apprehend they would be glad to appeal to English law for protection against castigation which might be more just than moderate. As for Cardinal Wiseman, and his lack of feeling for the sufferers in India, that is another question. This clever ecclesiastic is an Italian priest, who happens to speak English; and we have no more claim to his sympathies than we have desire for them. His letters, however, in which he shows his wish to be thought humane, and yet, as a foreign priest, dares not trust himself with a sweeping denunciation of savages who are the enemies of English Protestants, are really amusing. The large Cardinal flaps and flops like a stranded whale, with the additional stimulus of a *lethalis arundo* from a dexterous harpooner from Printing-house-square.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.—A return has just been printed, in answer to an address of the House of Lords, showing the number of electors in every county and division of a county, city, and borough in the United Kingdom. From this document it appears that the number of registered county voters in England and Wales is 505,988, and in Scotland 50,403. The borough voters in England and Wales number 439,046, and in Scotland 50,063. The total number of voters in Great Britain is 1,045,506. A further return specifies the number of county electors in each county, division of a county, or riding in England and Wales registered for property situate within the limits of any borough. The total number of county electors coming within this category in England and Wales is 163,785.

NEW SAFETY RAILWAY BRAKE.—M. Guerin, the French engineer, has recently invented a "self-acting railway brake," which is peculiarly adapted for express trains, and is calculated to diminish greatly the danger which now attends travelling at high velocities. An official report made to the French Minister of Public Works by a commission appointed to examine this brake, describes it as "incontestably superior to all other brakes yet invented, surpassing them all by its simplicity, its certainty, and promptitude of action, and its combined practical merits." Accordingly the French Government, in January last, recommended by circular to all the railway companies in France the adoption of this brake, and already it is in use on the Orleans, Northern, Western, and Bourbons lines. M. Guerin is stated to have solved the problem propounded, but left unsolved, by the late George Stephenson, and has completely realised that eminent engineer's conception of a thoroughly effective and automatic brake. A model of M. Guerin's apparatus, which is as simple as it is ingenious, may be seen at the Institute of Civil Engineers, in Great George-street, Westminster.

THE CARCASS OF A WHALE 42 feet long was towed to Grimsby by the *Lively* on Wednesday, and is now on shore there, astonishing those who go to see it by its vast proportions.

COUNTRY NEWS.

GLAMORGANSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Cowbridge, on Tuesday last, and was remarkably well attended by the county gentry and the tenant farmers of the district, who have met together annually at this old-fashioned Welsh town for the last hundred years. The principal promoters of the agricultural movement in the neighbourhood include Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar; T. W. Booker Blakemore, Esq., M.P.; Sir George Tyler, K.H., M.P.; the Hon. R. Windsor Clive, M.P.; and Charles Croft Williams, Esq., one of the county magistrates. The object of the society is to improve the agriculture of the county, to encourage the breeding of superior stock, and to reward industry and good conduct among farmers. The dinner was held at the Bear Hotel, under the presidency of Sir Charles Morgan, who was supported by the leading gentry and tenant farmers of the district.

EAST CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show of stock, implements, &c., of this society was held on Friday (last week) on the outer green of the castle, at Carlisle. The day was exceedingly favourable, and the attendance upon the ground was numerous. The show itself was quite up to the mark of former years, but only in point of quality, the numbers in several classes being considerably less. There were 113 entries for horses, and some of the finest animals the country could produce were exhibited. Amongst the cattle there was a paucity of shorthorns, but some fine animals were shown. The Galloways were both numerous and in excellent condition. A young bull belonging to Sir James Graham carried off a premium, and a cow of the same breed received honourable mention. There were only two pigs exhibited, and the prize was carried off by a boar belonging to Mr. Hetherington, of Irlington. In the class of sheep only Leicesters were exhibited—the largest entry being for first shear Leicester tups.

THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF DULWICH COLLEGE.—Nearly the last Act passed in the late Session was one containing the scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the College of God's Gift at Dulwich. There are 115 pensioners in the scheme, which will come into operation on the 31st December next, when the existing incorporation will be abolished, and the charity reconstituted will be called "Alleyne's College of God's Gift at Dulwich." The Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors are to continue to be visitors of the charity. The future management is to be placed in nineteen governors, eight of which governors to be styled "the elective governors," and the remaining eleven to be "non-elective governors." The vestries of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; St. Luke's, Middlesex; and St. Giles, Camberwell, are to elect the eight governors; and the Court of Chancery, on the application of the Attorney-General, to appoint the non-elective governors. From the 31st December next the master is to receive an annual allowance of £1015; the warden, £55; to the first and second fellows, £500 each; to the third and fourth fellows, £466 each; to each of the poor brethren and sisters, £150 each. The scheme then provides for the appointment of various officers; the management of the schools, and also the safe custody of the library and pictures. A number of other people are to be placed on the charity, to be called "brethren" and "sisters." This is one of the first schemes framed by the Charity Commissioners, under the Charitable Trusts Act, to make available a large charity, henceforth to be called "Alleyne's College of God's Gift."

THE TRAVELS OF A LETTER are thus given in the *North Briton*:—"In the beginning of February last a grocer in Beauly sent a bank cheque to a merchant in Inverness, to settle his account up to that date. Some days passed, and the expected remittance not arriving in Inverness, notice was sent to Beauly, and, after some correspondence, it was arranged with the bank that the cheque, if presented, should not be paid, the grocer settling his account by a new draft. Nothing more was heard of the missing cheque till the other day, when a letter from Australia was handed to the Inverness merchant, containing the long-lost cheque. The mystery connected with the disappearance of the document was stated on the back of the envelope: 'Returned from Melbourne, where it was received stuck into the fold of a *Courier*.'

HARVEST HOME AT NORFOLK FARM.—The annual supper was given to the agricultural servants and their wives in the employ of the Prince Consort on the Norfolk and Flemish Farms, at the former farm, on Saturday last. As usual, there was an ample supply of good old English fare—roast beef and plum-puddings, with an abundance of ale—to all of which full justice was done.

AT LEICESTER, on Tuesday morning, as Mr. Richard Crompton, miller, was in the upper story of his steam-mill in Bay-street, oiling the shaft, he fell through a trap door, and became entangled in the machinery. He was frightfully mutilated, and was taken out dead.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM THRASHING-MACHINES.—Last week the boiler of a thrashing-machine on Hookethwaite Farm, near Purbrook, exploded, and the driver was killed. Another man was seriously injured in the back part of his head, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.—On Wednesday, in the middle of the stockyard at Metham, near Howden, Yorkshire, the boiler attached to the steam thrashing-machine suddenly burst. The engineer was killed on the spot, and three other men were very severely scalded and bruised. The hot cinders were sent flying in all directions, so that five corn-stacks and some straw-stacks were on fire in a few minutes, and were afterwards entirely destroyed. The damage has been estimated at 500*l*.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The Government sent last week to Belfast, in aid of the civil power, portions of five regiments—the 3rd Dragoons, 30th Foot, 40th, 65th, and 55th. On Sunday the Belfast quays were paraded by 400 constabulary, a riot being expected. It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Hanna attempted to preach, but was prevented by the Mayor, who acted under special directions from Dublin Castle. The vicinity of Albert-crescent, so often made a battle-ground of party during the recent riots, wore a very formidable aspect. From sixty to one hundred constables, with loaded muskets, were placed at Sandy-row. Parties who have just come from Belfast state that the passions of the belligerents are as bitter as when the disturbances began. On Saturday night the firing of shots was continuous; and in the vicinity of Antrim-road there was heard, about twelve o'clock, regular platoon firing. The magistrates have committed four policemen on the charge of rioting on Sunday, when in uniform and on duty. It was stated that the prisoners had headed the Protestants who stoned the Catholics. The *Northern Whig* says that Government has not "proclaimed" the whole of Belfast, having omitted to mention in the proclamation a townland called Ballynafagh, which the borough of Belfast in its extended boundary includes.

CAPTURE OF A SEA-DEVIL.—Mr. Leask, innkeeper at Portskirkaig, Islay, caught a sea-monster the other day, which was found to be what ichthyologists describe as the sea-devil. Its peculiar formation, says the *Greenock Advertiser*, is anything but captivating. It is flat; four feet eight inches in length; two feet six inches in breadth; its mouth, in which there is a single row of cuneated sharp teeth, measures 12*1/2* inches horizontal, and when the jaws are fully opened measures betwixt the lower and upper 16*1/2* inches; on its belly, near the lower part of the head, are two hands, having five fingers on each distinctly exhibited, and webbed. It has also two anterior fins, and two lateral bags of great capacity, with one of a triangular form on the belly. It weighs about eighty pounds. It is altogether a formidable and strange-looking fish, and the name by which it is known is not inappropriate.

COMMITAL OF AN ASTROLOGER.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, Isaac Ransbury, about thirty years of age, was brought up on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. A number of young women appeared as witnesses against him. The prisoner was charged with defrauding Elizabeth Dickinson, John Dickinson, his husband, and Jane Purshaw, of Kirkdale, of £2 3*s*. From the statement of Mrs. Dickinson it appeared that the prisoner, who was known as a "wise man," had gone to her house and informed her, in the presence of her husband, Mrs. Purshaw, and her mother, that she was under the effect of a curse, and would drop down dead at two o'clock on the following Tuesday afternoon, unless his cabalistic powers were engaged to raise the corpse of her father from his grave, as his presence alone could save her from her impending fate. His charge for calling up "the departed spirit" was four half sovereigns, but ultimately he agreed to accept 3*s*. at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Dickinson and his friends. The terms being agreed upon, the "astrologer," after some talk about her "planets," said he would work the oracle at home. In a day or two he returned with the "fortune" written on a sheet of note paper, headed with hieroglyphics. The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be committed to gaol for three months, and to be kept to hard labour as a rogue and a vagabond.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION IN DURHAM.—On Sunday morning one of the boilers at the Trindon Grange Colliery burst with a report like the explosion of a magazine of powder. The chimney was split, the stone walls blown to atoms, the boilers shifted out of their places, and a large number of houses damaged by bricks, stones, pulleys, metal pipes, &c. The boiler had split in two; the upper part was blown over the tops of six or eight houses, and fell about 100 yards distance from the place. The other part was lifted over the engines, houses, and railway, at a distance of about 150 yards. On clearing away the stones and rubbish near where the boiler stood the dead bodies of two young men were discovered, the one named John Orton, the other Roper, the fireman. A child playing in the streets was struck by one of the bricks, and there seems to be little hope of its recovery.

BURNING OF A COTTON-MILL AT BLACKBURN.—On Friday morning (yesterday week) the new portion of a cotton-mill lately erected by Messrs. R. Hopwood and Son, cotton-spinners, Nova Scotia, Blackburn, and called "The New Scotia Mill," was destroyed by fire. The building was erected five years ago, and was five stories high. It was chiefly used for spinning, and contained 13,000 spindles, besides the usual preparations. Three of the rooms are totally destroyed, and the others much injured. A weaving-shed adjoining, belonging to the same firm, containing 200 looms, is also much damaged.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, on Monday, had a public reception in Edinburgh, when the freedom of the city was formally presented to him. The civic corporation attended in their robes, and the hall was crowded with from 1000 to 1200 persons. The burgess ticket purporting to be conferred by the Town Council on Dr. Livingstone in testimony of their admiration of the courage and undaunted perseverance displayed by him during his journey through South Africa, and their sense of the valuable and important services rendered by him in opening a way for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity and civilisation among the inhabitants of that hitherto unknown land.

THE EDINBURGH CASTLE ROCK.—The following letter from Mr. Ruskin appears in the *Witness*, dated "Dunbar, September 14, 1857." As I was leaving Edinburgh this morning I heard a report which gave me more concern than I can easily express, and very sufficiently spoiled the pleasure of my drive here. It was said to be the architect's intention to cut down into the brow of the Castle Rock, in order to afford secure foundation for some new building. Now, the Castle Rock of Edinburgh is, as far as I know, simply the noblest in Scotland conveniently approachable by any creatures but seagulls or pewits. Ailsa and the Bass are, of course, more wonderful, and I suppose in the West Highlands there are masses of crag more wild and fantastic; but people only go to see these once or twice in their lives, while the Castle Rock has a daily influence in forming the taste or kindling the imagination of every promising youth in Edinburgh. Even irrespectively of its position, it is a mass of singular importance among the rocks of Scotland. It is not easy to find among your mountains a "crag" of so definite a form and on so magnificent a scale. Among the central hills of Scotland, from the Ben Wyvis to the Lammermuirs, I know of none comparable to it; while, besides being bold and vast, its bars of basalt are so nobly arranged, and form a series of curves at once so majestic and harmonious from the turf at their base to the roots at the bastions, that as long as your artists have that crag to study I do not see that they need casts from Michael Angelo, or any one else, to teach them the laws of composition or the sources of sublimity. But if once you cut into the brow of it all is over. Disturb, in any single point, the simple lines in which the walls now advance and recede upon it at once, and blast away rock, castle, and all."

GLASGOW HARBOUR.—One of the heaviest and most costly works ever undertaken by the Clyde Trust is now approaching completion—the new addition to the South Quay wall. The length of the new wall is nearly one-third of a mile, and when it is completed there will be a stretch of quay wall westward from Glasgow-bridge of 203 yards, or fully 1*1/2* miles of quayage for vessels on the south side of the harbour. The section of the wall is curvilinear in front and vertical at back, is in thickness seven feet at top and sixteen feet at bottom, and contains in all about 650,000 cubic feet of masonry and concrete, or about 47,000 tons weight. Some of the stones employed in the wall weigh fully three tons, and the only dressing they receive is from the "pick." It is intended to give a depth of twenty feet at low water, so that the largest vessels when laden may lie afloat at all times of the tide, as in the docks of London and Liverpool, and in this respect it forms the most important addition that has yet been made to the harbour. Its cost is about £50,000.

THE DOVER SAILORS' HOME.—Eleven men, survivors from the wreck of the *Sophia* steamer, of Rotterdam, were landed at Dover in a very destitute and exhausted condition, and immediately received at the Sailors' Home, where all their wants were supplied. They were well fed, and each man clothed from head to foot, the *Shipwrecked Mariners' Society* bearing the expense of their food. The crews of forty-seven wrecked vessels have found a refuge in the Dover Home. The hon. secretary to the Home (the Rev. Mr. Yate, Minister of St. John's, Dover), to whom we are indebted for these facts, adds, "it is only necessary for the public to be made acquainted with such a fact to cause them to give their warm support to an institution such as this, situated as it is in a locality where so many wrecked crews of all nations are landed."

INTERESTING RELIC OF PRINCE CHARLES STUART.—In the public room of the Caledonian Hotel, Oban, says the *North British Daily Mail*, there is an antique oak chair, with the following inscription on a silver plate:—"This chair was sent by Lochiel to Prince Charles Stuart, on the occasion when the Royal standard was unfurled to claim the crown of his ancestors, at Glenfinnan, on the 19th August, 1745."

A NEW STEAM PLOUGH has been invented by a young man, a native of Glasgow, named Austin, recently manager of a mill near Donsidehead. The machine sends out two ploughshares of the ordinary form on each side, moving forward as the furrows are turned up, and capable of wheeling round at the end of the field. It is calculated to plough from three to six acres per day with a man and boy, with from four to eight ewt. of coal, according to the power of the engine.

FATAL BULL-FIGHT.—A bull-fight, accompanied with fatal results, occurred last week near the Grange station on the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway. Two bulls, the property of different farmers, were grazing on opposite sides of the line, and seem to have conceived a deadly enmity towards each other. They each leaped over a five-barred gate upon the railway, and a fierce combat ensued, when the down express train approached, and immediately put an end to the fight, and to the existence of the combatants. One of the animals was sent spinning into ditch by the side of the railway, and the other was struck full in the side by the engine, and knocked a distance of at least twenty yards upon the metals of the up-line.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.—On Saturday last, on the Granton section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, a goods train ran into a coal train, scattering thirty or forty tons of coal on the line. The engine in front of the coal train was jerked off by the shock, and the driver jumping off in alarm, the engine dashed down the line at tremendous and increasing speed, not stopping till it reached the pier station, where it smashed several carriages into which passengers just arrived by the steamer had been entering, but were warned out in time by the guards, who had fortunately seen the engine approaching from a distance.

THE LATE MURDER NEAR BRISTOL.—The poor woman who was murdered in Leigh Woods, near Clifton, has at length been identified as Charlotte Pugsley, who had been in the service of a gentleman residing near Bath. She left Bristol in company with a man to whom she was to be married, and with whom she had formerly lived in service. Government has offered a reward of £100 (which has been increased by subscription to £200) for the apprehension of the murderer.

MURDER OF A BOY IN NOTTINGHAM FOREST.—On Friday evening (last week) the dead body of a boy, eight years of age, named Atkinson (who had been missing from the previous day) was found in the forest. The boy had been strangled. The lad's boots had been taken off; so that it would appear that for this pauper gain the murderer had been committed. An inquest upon the body was commenced on Saturday last, and adjourned to this day.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH is thus narrated by Mr. Gregson:—"Once upon a time, on a certain Saturday night, the folk at the Bank of England could not make the balance come right by just £100. A hue and cry was made after this £100, as if the old lady in Threadneedle-street would be in the *Gazette* for want of it. On the Sunday morning a clerk felt a suspicion of the truth drift through his mind. He told the chief cashier on Monday morning that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some boxes of specie for the West Indies, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race—lightning against steam! and steam with eight-and-forty hours' start given. Instantly the wires asked 'Whether such a vessel had left the harbour?' 'Just weighing anchor,' was the answer. 'Stop her!' frantically shouted the electric telegraph. It was done. 'Have up on deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully.' They were weighed, and one—the delinquent—was found heavier by just one packet of 100 sovereigns than it ought to be. 'Let her go,' said the mysterious telegraph. The West Indian folk were debited with just £100 more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes or delaying the voyage by an hour."

AN ARABIAN GENTLEMAN.—Mr. Hamilton, in his account of Sinai, &c., thus describes an Arabian gentleman whom he met in the Desert:—"A very dark complexion, as far removed from the bright Caucasian hue, to which the red blood coursing under the thin transparent skin gave a wonderful vivacity; finely chiselled features, regular teeth of dazzling whiteness, jet-black pointed beard and moustaches, large lustrous swimming eyes, in which many a fair lady would love to see her image reflected—all gave to his head a rare distinction. His fresh youthful voice, slim form, the delicacy of his hands and feet, his quiet, elastic step, like that of a racer, all bore witness to the purity of his descent. The picturesqueness of his costume matched the beauty of his person. Over a white caftan he wore a loose cherry-coloured jubba; round his waist a cashmere shawl, in which was stuck, crossways, a large, silver-sheathed, curved poniard, called the jambiah; over his shoulders a sabre was slung by silken cords. His head was covered by the yellow and red kufi, which hung down behind, and was fastened to his head by a wide white muslin turban, over the sides of which the ends of the kufi were thrown up. His feet were bare; his sandals, like those of a Roman statue, being left at the edge of the carpet."

INDIAN OUTCASTS.—A most unpleasant sight to the English eye (at Jiddah) are the crowds of poor Indians, who litter in the streets like dogs; a dirty mat, a cooking-vessel, water-jar, and heaps of filthy rags form their household furniture; sometimes a low hovel, not much larger than a kennel, is constructed of a mat leaning on sticks against a wall, under which the proprietor creeps at night, or during the heat of midday. These Indians are pilgrims who have returned here from Mecca; but, being destitute of means to continue their journey, live on a life of squalid idleness.—*Sinai, the Hedjaz, and Soudan*, by J. Hamilton.

T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A.

THE MURDER OF LIEUTENANT WHISH.

IT will be recollect that one of the earliest atrocities of the mutineers in India we had to record was the murder of the above officer, thus related in a letter from Darjeeling, dated 18th June:—

Lieutenant Whish was found murdered in his own house on the morning of the 16th instant, but as yet it is unknown by whom; though strong suspicions rest on his own servants, who were all Bhootias. They



THE CHIEF OF THE MURDERERS OF LIEUT. WHISH.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

are now in close confinement. The deed was done apparently merely to get his money—a certain sum, which it was well known he had in the house, was taken out of one of his trunks, found broken open; a pair of pistols also were taken away.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, June 23.

The villain who was the chief in this atrocity has since been hanged; but the day before his execution a photograph was taken of him, a copy of which has since been forwarded to us by a Correspondent from Calcutta, and is engraved above.



IRREGULAR CAVALRY OF THE BENGAL ARMY.—SKETCHED BY CAPTAIN G. F. ATKINSON, BENGAL ENGINEERS.

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We have received from Captain G. F. Atkinson, Bengal Engineers, the accompanying characteristic Sketches.

First is a Group of the Irregular Cavalry of the Bengal Army. There are (says Captain Atkinson) seventeen of these regiments in the regular army, independent of similar corps in Oude, Gwalior, in the Punjab, and elsewhere. The greater part of these troops have joined in the mutiny. The 9th, for instance, after escorting treasures and ammunition to the camp, and doing good service for us, suddenly deserted to the enemy after penetrating into our camps and attempting to seize some guns. The Punjab Irregulars (Sikhs) have alone stood firm. Those of the Roorbeah men, who have hitherto remained stanch, are not to be trusted, and are, therefore, useless.

The next scene—Pushing Forward British Troops to Delhi—affords some idea of the disadvantages under which such movements are being conducted. All the camels in camp are here employed in bringing in more troops. Each camel carries two men, who sit in kuyawaks, a sort of pannier, in which the cooking utensils are generally conveyed. By this means the men are advanced from twenty-five to thirty miles in a night. All the camp conveyances have been put into requisition;

save the covered litters for the sick, which are attached to stout bamboos, each being carried by four "niggers."

THE NATIVE POPULATIONS OF INDIA.—The native cultivator, mechanic, or merchant, has little further concern with the ruling power, whether Hindu, Mahomedan, or British, but to contribute his share of the rent or taxes levied from the community to which he belongs. All that he desires in return—and usually desires in vain—is the protection of an efficient police, with the administration of justice in matters above the reach of the village conclave. For the rest he only asks to be let alone; to tread the little round that his parents trod before him; to scratch the fields with the same crooked stick that served his father for a plough; to shave with the same razor the children of those whom his father shaved of old; to beat upon the same great stone, with the identical jerk and groan wherewith his father made the river's bank resound, the scant apparel of his dusky clan; to tell the same stories, eat the same food, share the same ceremonies, lead the same stolid life, and die the same apathetic death, which millions have done, are doing, and will continue to do, before, around, and after himself, in most supreme indifference whether Prospero or Stephano be King of the island.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.



PUSHING FORWARD BRITISH TROOPS TO DELHI.—SKETCHED BY CAPTAIN G. F. ATKINSON, BENGAL ENGINEERS.

SKETCHES IN MANILLA.



MANILLA GIRLS SHOPPING.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)
 (We resume, from page 290 of our Journal of last week, our Correspondent's trip to Manilla, with two of his lifelike Illustrations. The first, a street scene, with a number of Manilla girls at a shop: the man carrying the cock, and the birds in the foreground, are characteristic of the fondness of the natives for the cruel sport of cockfighting. The scene of the second Illustration is described below.)

As we sat enjoying ourselves in rushed the impatient German-American, and wanted us to continue our journey, with the hurry characteristic of Brother Jonathan. We accordingly mounted our

caballos, with handkerchiefs round our heads, to keep off the sun. (We reserve our Artist's sketch of the steep road for next week.) He continues:—We at length did get to the summit, and sat down under a shed (a wayside inn), got some cocoanuts and drank the milk, remounted our horses, and rode on some more even ground. The scenery was lovely, and the breeze delicious. Got to a tremendous waterfall, where we had tiffin, Indian fashion: squatting down, eating rice with our fingers off a plantain-leaf, and drinking out of a cocoanut-shell. The boys made fire with two pieces of bamboo, rubbing a bit through a hole made in the largest piece, in which they scraped bam-

boo shavings, which quite delighted me. All was done in a very short space of time. They wear—at least some of them do—a tremendously long knife, called a machete, which is chopper and knife in one. Having devoured our meal, we mounted again, and rode on till we got to Luisiana. Our American-German friend had a good horse this time, and kept ahead. We arrived at the padre's and took possession: it is quite delightful to see the manner one walks into a house in this country, and makes use of an entire stranger's house as if it were his own. The padre came and found us all lying on our mats. He made us welcome, and gave us cigars, bread, choco-



BARGAINING FOR HORSES AT CALAMBA.

late, and cakes. We had a long chat with him, and smoked amicably together. The house, as usual, seemed to belong to everybody. It was full of Indians, appearing and disappearing in a wonderful manner. Our fresh supply of horses being now ready, we shook the old padre's hands cordially, and left the admiring crowd, who were just going to mass, in the rear. After riding over beautiful hills we reached a most muddy, slippery descent—horses slipped. Americano didn't like it, Australian-Belgian showed his horsemanship, and on we went till I had to get off on account of the slippery road. Ran down hill for a long way. It came on to rain heavily; I was so wet that I could scarcely walk in the slippery mud and steep descent. Sent the pony on by himself. My companions had gone on and I was left alone. Luckily I met the boys and the others under some trees, and mounted again. We arrived at our destination, left our horses, and crossed over in a banca. We walked into a house, and laid down our mats. I had a slight touch of fever from the sun, fatigue, and wet; but having perspired a little, and slept all night, I was all right. Next day it was Corpus Christi day: so we went to mass, and a more picturesque sight I never saw than the interior. The whole of one side of the church was crowded with girls in the most splendid colours, with the veils they always wear at church. Every colour that was grateful to the eye was on that side of the church, while on the other side were the shirt-men. The band—for they have always a band in the church—struck up a most lively waltz at the end of the service, much to our surprise. Went out and knelt down in the street, as the priest was praying at one of the altars outside. Walked back, and had coffee, chocolate, tea, and fruit; then took a banca for Santa Cruz. The river was lovely, and the banks were covered with coco-palms. Saw an alligator; shot at him, but missed. Shot an iguana; arrived at Santa Cruz; and by eight p.m. got on board the lorcha, when we had a merry supper, and turned in. Came back for tiffin, laid under the awning on deck, smoked and drank tea, and got to Calamba, where we went into the Gobernadorcillo's nipa-hut to order horses. I have sketched this scene, it was so splendid—the Indians in their striped shirts smoking and working, our friend Andrews making arrangements for the horses, the bamboo flooring, and the steps, consisting of bits of bamboo, ladder-fashion, as the house is always eight or ten feet above the ground. Got our nags, and off again: this time a nice road; plenty of Indians going and coming—before are a number of packhorses. I had a glorious pony, and kept ahead trotting with the Indians: attempted to lasso unfortunate buffaloes and innocent foals, but unsuccessfully. On we went. The sun set gloriously in a sea of fire; the dark talipot-palms stood out in bold relief against the western sky; it got dark, the fireflies came out, and we arrived at San Tomas, our companions long behind. Got to Tanaan at night, went to a padre's, had champagne, lighted our cigars, and in came the jovial, hospitable padre, who had taken off his clerical robe, and came out in shirt costume. After a jovial evening we stretched on our mats, went to sleep, and early next morning, after a swim, back to breakfast—the house was full of Indians come to look at us. I made friends with all the village in no time, and walked out with the padre. Stretched away till tiffin, chewing betel-nut, and smoking, and trying my hand at Tagal; went to the river; back to tiffin—plenty of tea, rice, and fowl; then siesta. Out again at another Indian house; squatted down *à la native*. With us every house seems to belong to everybody else—such fraternity I never saw. Turned in early, smashed a tarantula, and slept till early dawn. Being Sunday, the padre went to mass, and spent the day at the cockpit like a real Indian; he just came home to tiffin, when we made him drink champagne, which made him hilarious. The Indians were highly amused; the padre turned in, and was better after a sleep in the evening; he had a band in, and some dancing and singing. By-the-by, I had forgotten Saturday's excursion to the Volcano of the Saal, which was capital; the night was pitch dark; the horses stumbled; the descent, not knowing where we were going, was tremendous. The German-American, who was the instigator of this absurd nocturnal ramble, was fuming, begging and entreating us to moderate our pace, and was disgusted with the road in general, and horse-flesh in particular. It was glorious! The padre rode like a Nimrod. But all things must come to an end, so the volcano soon appeared. The moon having risen showed us where it was; so we trotted to the padre's, ate fowl with our fingers, and laid down to sleep. Twelve p.m. were awake to go to the volcano; went to the lake; night looked stormy. I walked off, having not the slightest desire to see fire and cinders. At daylight the others rode on, leaving three of us till the padre returned from mass. Rice and fowl we attacked with vigour; and having fired off a revolver—much to the amusement of the natives, who filled the padre's room—we rode back again, mighty tired, and disgusted with go-aheadism; but the American never left us a moment's peace: no sooner in a place than he was for leaving it, and the darling colleens there assembled.

We left the noble padre on Monday. He was engaged in trial stakes with a pet cock; and the last we saw of the worthy man was, surrounded by Indians, squatted on his hams, backing the said bird against the field. The crowd assembled to see us off was wonderful. We rode through the deepest mud I ever saw: I'll back these Manilla roads against any in the world. When we got over the mud we made up for lost time by galloping frantically through the village of Calamba; jumped off our horses, tied them to stakes, left them *à la grace de Dieu*, got aboard our lorcha, hoisted the Spanish flag—cheered vociferously, imbibed champagne, lighted our cigars, and composed ourselves for a siesta. Got to Hala-Hala, the abode of De la Geroniére; formally got our mats into his house—dined—slept—off next day; heavy rain; back to Manilla; great sensation at our wild appearance; got back to our place in the evening.

(To be continued.)

A NEW SCREW PROPELLER, called the fluted screw, has been invented by M. Vergne, a Lieutenant in the French navy. The improvement is founded on a nice observation of the directions taken by the particles of the water displaced and repelled by the screw. A commission was appointed to compare the working and results of the old and new screws. The persons composing it embarked at Toulon on board the *Vigilant*, an iron steam dispatch-boat of sixty-horse power, fitted with the ordinary screw. Four trips were made along a measured distance; then the screw was replaced by that of M. Vergne's invention, and four other trips were made along the same line. The result showed a gain of seventeen per cent in speed with the new screw, and the almost complete suppression of that disagreeable vibration usual in screw steamers, and which in small vessels renders it necessary to make the hinder part of the ship heavier and more costly than it otherwise need be.

DESTRUCTION OF HALF A VILLAGE IN PIEDMONT.—A serious accident took place on the night of the 27th ult., at the village of Arna, in the commune of Varese, halfway between Aosta and Ivrea, and two or three miles from the romantic and impregnable citadel of Fort Bard. A torrent which falls over a precipice behind the village, and joins the Dora Grossa a little way below, was swollen by the rainstorm, which came on that evening to such a degree that it washed down a great mass of earth and rocks from the mountain side, and overwhelmed the lower part of the village. Many houses were buried in the falling mass, and between thirty and forty persons instantly perished. The whole valley was filled with ruins.

From official returns it appears that 8914 more immigrants arrived at Quebec in 1857 than in 1856.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY DAVID ERSKINE, twelfth Earl of Buchan, and Baron Cardross, in the county of Stirling, in the peerage of Scotland, died in London on the 13th inst. His Lordship was the elder son of the eminent Scottish lawyer, the Hon. Henry Erskine, of Amondell, by his wife, Christian, only child and heiress of George Fullerton, Esq., of Broughton Hall; and he was the nephew of David Stewart, eleventh Earl of Buchan, and of the famous Advocate, Thomas Lord Erskine, Chancellor of England. He was born in July, 1783; and married, first, Sept. 28, 1809, Elizabeth Cole, youngest daughter and coheiress (with her sisters Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Manning) of Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, Governor of Grenada, by whom (who died the 5th October, 1828) he had issue four sons and three daughters. The latter have all been married, and are Lady Mary Constable, of Wallace-Craigie, a widow; Lady Christian Gordon, of Aikenehead; and Lady Alicia Hay, also a widow. Lord Buchan married, secondly, the 26th June, 1830, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Harvey, Esq., of Castle Simple, Renfrewshire; by whom (who died in 1839) he leaves a son and two daughters, the elder of whom is Mrs. Henry Lee Harvey. The Earl married, thirdly, the 26th June, 1839, Caroline Rose, youngest daughter of James Primrose Maxwell, Esq., of Tuppendale, Kent, by whom he has had no issue. His Lordship succeeded as twelfth Earl of Buchan on the decease of his uncle, the eleventh Earl, the 19th April, 1829. He is himself succeeded by his second surviving son, David Stuart, Lord Cardross, now the thirteenth Earl of Buchan, who was born in 1815, and married, in 1849, Agnes Graham, daughter of James Smith, Esq., and has a son and daughter.

SIR D. F. MACKWORTH, BART.

SIR DIGBY FRANCIS MACKWORTH, fifth Baronet, of Glen Uske, Monmouthshire, was the elder son of Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth, the fourth Baronet, and only son, by his first wife, Marie-Alexandrine, only daughter of General and Baroness de Richepaupe. He was born the 7th July, 1817, and succeeded as fifth Baronet on the demise of his father, the 23rd September, 1852. He married, in 1840, Mary, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Piddie, by whom he has had an only child, Arthur William James, born in 1842, now the sixth Baronet. Sir Digby Francis Mackworth died at Douglas on the 8th inst. The Mackworths of Glen Uske are a family of great antiquity, originally springing from the county of Derby. During the civil war a Colonel Mackworth of this house was Governor of Shrewsbury for Oliver Cromwell. Colonel Mackworth's grandson, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, an eminent lawyer, was the first of the family who settled in Wales, and was grandfather of Sir Herbert Mackworth, the first Baronet, who was so created the 14th August, 1776.

LIEUTENANT REDMAN.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK REDMAN, of the 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, who fell at Cawnpore early in June last, whilst on duty with the small entrenched band under Sir Hugh Wheeler, was the scion of an ancient English family, several members of which are to be found at different periods amongst the high dignitaries of the Church, two having been Bishops, and several also have been otherwise distinguished in Parliament, in the Army and Navy, and in various high public capacities. Lieut. Redman, the subject of this notice, left England in February, 1853, and was just twenty-six years of age at the time of his premature and melancholy death. He was a young man of most amiable and endearing qualities, and was much beloved by his relatives and friends. He was the fourth son of the late George Clavering Redman, Esq., of Saint Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Kent. Mr. Redman was unmarried, and in his last letter he expressed his gratitude that he had no wife with him to share the passing horrors of his situation. How singularly does Mr. Redman's family motto accord with his brief but gallant career!

VICE-ADMIRAL HAWTAYNE.

VICE-ADMIRAL CHARLES SIBTHORP JOHN HAWTAYNE, whose lamented death occurred from an accidental fall from the Pier at Lowestoft, on the 9th inst., was the second son of the Rev. William Hawtayne, who was thirty-four years Rector of Elstree, Herts, and who, in the early part of his life, had been an officer in the Coldstream Guards. The Admiral was born the 18th July, 1782, and, when eleven years of age, accompanied his father, who was Chaplain of the vessel, on board her Majesty's ship *Defence*, 74, commanded by Captain J. Gambier, afterwards the famous Lord Gambier. In Oct., 1794, Charles Hawtayne shared as Midshipman in the action of the glorious 1st of June, and his subsequent service under Gambier and other illustrious naval commanders was continual and highly honourable. He was in the expedition to Holland, and was afterwards appointed, the 11th July, 1800, a Lieutenant to the *Greyhound*, 32, Captains C. Ogle and W. Hoste, on the Mediterranean station, where his conduct under Ogle, on the coast of Egypt, obtained for him the Turkish gold medal. In the early part of 1805 Hawtayne was successively nominated Acting Captain of the *Duncan* frigate, and Governor, *pro tem.*, of the Royal Naval Hospital at Madras. He became a Commander 31st Jan., 1806. In 1810, when Captain of the *Quebec*, on the North Sea station, Hawtayne captured the privateers *L'Impratrice*, *Le Renard*, and *L'Olympia*. From 1816 until placed out of commission, in Dec., 1818, Captain Hawtayne was chiefly employed in superintending the revenue cruisers in the North Sea. He attained flag rank the 23rd Nov., 1841. He married, first, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late G. G. Stonestreet, Esq., of Clapham, High Sheriff for Surrey in 1800; and, secondly, in Feb., 1820, Anne, sister of Vice-Admiral Henry Hope, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral Hawtayne, having become a second time a widower, in 1825, married, thirdly, Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Norris, of Woodnerton, Norfolk, Rector of Tatterford, in the same county, which lady also died before him. The Norrises are an old and wealthy family in Norfolk, and Vice-Admiral Hawtayne acquired considerable property with his third wife. The Admiral leaves, beside two daughters, two sons, William Gambier, in holy orders, and Robert George, the only surviving child of his last marriage. The Venerable John Hawtayne, D.D., Archdeacon of Bombay, was a younger brother of Vice-Admiral Hawtayne.

THE PRINCIPAL OF JESUS COLLEGE.

THE REV. HENRY FOULKES, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, died at the lodgings in the college on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-four. Dr. Foulkes graduated B.A. as far back as 1794, and became a D.D. the 29th March, 1817. He was elected Principal of Jesus College on the death of Dr. David Hughes, in 1847, and for forty years presided over the college with great ability and dignity; but owing to his advanced age he has taken no active part in university affairs for many years past. He had gained general esteem, was much respected, and his death, although anticipated for some time past, will be deeply regretted. Dr. Foulkes was Rector of Bessleigh and of Yelford.

A GENTLEMAN from the Australian colonies has visited the eastern counties during the last few days for the purpose of inducing emigrants to proceed to the southern continent.

SOYER'S CULINARY CAMPAIGN.*

COOKERY is unquestionably an art of all ages; but never had it so entertaining an historiographer as in the author of the present volume. In his guinea volume he has ransacked the kitchens of Egypt, of Greece, and still more luxurious Rome, in illustration of the history of his ubiquitous art: the ingenuities of the rulers of the Old World have been recorded as minutely as the vainglory of their conquests; and their Imperial follies and freaks have been commemorated in many a classic scrap and story. In his more practical works M. Soyer has now conducted his readers through every grade of cookery. First, in emulation of Ude's bulky system, Soyer produced another guinea "Gastronomic Regenerator," at the time that he presided over the *Cuisines of the Reform Club*. This was followed by his "Modern Housewife" for the Middle Classes; and next his "Shilling Cookery for the People." It was then thought that the adaptions of his art could no further go, when the war with Russia afforded our author a fresh field for his ingenuity and enterprise. Among the sundry mismanagements of the Crimean expedition, the disadvantage at which our troops were fed was a matter of great regret, more especially in comparison with the superior ingenuity of their allies in this respect. To rescue us from this reproach M. Soyer set out upon his "Culinary Campaign." First, with tender humanity, he directed his attention to the sick, by improving the dietary of the hospitals of the British Army in the East; and next, the soldiers' rations in the camp before Sebastopol. These were the main objects of his mission, the experiences of which he has extended to what he terms "the Plain Art of Cookery for Military and Civil Institutions" &c.

The record of the "Culinary Campaign" is a curiosity in its way. The "Reminiscences" of the war form the staple of his book of some 600 pages, into which the culinary novelties and impromptu epicurism are dropped incidentally in an agreeable manner. Although some crabbed critic may find fault with the occasional egotism of the reminiscent, a river of the milk of human kindness runs throughout his volume; whilst out of his mission to the East has not only grown this very agreeable history, but a host of experiences and practical improvements in the dieting of our Army, which deserve to be remembered almost as long as Sebastopol itself.

Cookery and War may appear a strange mixture; but it will scarcely be credited how palatable M. Soyer has rendered it in this his latest work, in which he oddly tells us that he has dished up the literary portion to the best of his ability; and, "if any of his readers do not relish its historical contents, he trusts that the many new and valuable receipts, applicable to the army, navy, military, and civil institutions, and the public in general, will make up in succulence for any literary deficiencies that may be found in its pages." Hitherto digressions in cookery-books have been a bore. Mrs. Glass, with her expletive of "first catch your hare," and Dr. Kitchiner, with his odd and useless gossip, must yield to the historico-culinary pen of Soyer and his *Macédoine of War and Cookery*. Through some six-and-thirty chapters he tells us how talk over a tavern supper led to his campaign, and to a "New Bill of Fare for Tavern Suppers;" how "a summons to Stafford House" led to his improved cookery for our hospitals at Scutari and the Crimea being submitted to the Minister-at-War, and the author appointed to his mission—after he had prepared some new food for the camp from peasmeal, and exhibited a portable camp or field stove, and other novelties of his art. How he spent twenty minutes in the kitchen of the house of the Emperor Napoleon I., and cooked with his magic stove in the Acropolis of Athens,—are among the historic garnish of the route to the seat of war, special attention being paid to the hotels and kitchens. To the next chapter, a Bird's-eye View of Constantinople, we find tacked the following anecdote, in which the author has not overrated the importance of his subject:

Who can say, after all, that the late destructive war was not partly, or even entirely, caused by a dinner? Did not the French revolution of '48 emanate from a banquet? and upon this occasion, 1854, six years after, a most unaccountable gastronomic event occurred. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, on his return to Constantinople as Plenipotentiary, had for the first time invited His Excellency Prince Menschikoff to a grand diplomatic dinner, where all the representatives of the then united Courts were to assemble. The day was fixed for the 21st of March, 1854, and the invitations were cordially accepted, most especially by the representative of the Czar; he being, no doubt, anxious to read upon the brow of the diplomatist the political feeling of his nation. That very day, towards noon, the Sultan's mother died. In the morning she had written a letter to his Excellency, expressive of her full confidence that he would study the future welfare of her son in his relations with the British Government. On account of this mournful event, and with a most profound feeling of respect and veneration for the Imperial mourner, the dinner was postponed for a week; and while the dark veil was laid over the banqueting-table, and the black seal was set upon the *batterie de cuisine*, and numerous *bouches d'feu de l'Ambassade britannique*, his Excellency Prince Menschikoff was on board a Russian man-of-war anchored at the mouth of the Black Sea, waiting with all the dignity and defiance imaginable for the determination of peace or war. The diplomatic banquet never took place! the war did!

In the ninth chapter the "Culinary Campaign" really begins. The author is introduced to Miss Nightingale, and sets about improving the Turkish kitchens, followed by a "Tour of the Kitchens." The Scutari mission accomplished, Soyer departs for the Crimea, where he is received with open arms by English and French. After much labour, he returns to Scutari, makes a second trip to the Crimea, picturesquely describes camp life and field days, and "the Fall of the Doomed City." In the midst of the victorious rejoicings he is nearly carried off by Crimean fever, but happily revives to partake in numberless pleasantries, and to cheer the camp with "Crimean cups" and other festal commemorations, and to return home to write this very agreeable and useful volume of experiences. Here is his farewell:

The author, after his laborious campaign, in bidding adieu to his readers, does not intend to remain *Soyer tranquille*, as he is most anxious, after having chronicled his culinary reminiscences of the late war, to put his views into action by simple practice; and, as he had no other object in writing this book, he sincerely hopes it may be the means of causing a lasting amelioration in the cooking of both Army and Navy, and all public institutions. Such a result to his labours, after his long culinary experience, would make the author happy indeed.

We should add that, besides the receipts scattered through the work, the "Addenda" consist of nearly eighty pages of Hospital Diets, Army Receipts, Bill of Fare for London Suppers, Receipts for the Needy, Useful Inventions, Anecdotes, and Correspondence, of great piety. The volume has an excellent portrait of the author, with illustrations of the leading incidents of his "Campaign." We need scarcely add that this is altogether a very meritorious and useful work.

* "Soyer's Culinary Campaign; being Historical Reminiscences of the Late War, &c." By Alexander Soyer. Routledge and Co.

ASCENT OF MONTE ROSA.—Mr. R. W. Elliot Foster has communicated to a contemporary an account of a recent ascent of Monte Rosa:—"We left the Rifle Hotel at 2.20 a.m. on Friday, the 28th of August, and reached the plateau in two hours. Here the guides took some refreshment, and the real business of the day began. The snow was in excellent order, and the day having now dawned, we walked on at a tolerably rapid pace for three hours. We breakfasted on the snow, under an impromptu tent made of plaids, supported by alpenstocks, and, after the half of an hour, pursued our upward course until we reached 'the saddle.' From this point the snow lies on a ridge as steep as the roof of a house. Here we were tied together, and we had to grind away in the snow for twenty minutes, when we arrived at the arête, or crest of the mountain. The rocks which compose this crest are so pointed that the snow cannot lie on them, and occasionally you have to stand on a ledge scarcely wide enough to put your foot on, with a precipice of 1500 feet on one side, and 3000 or 4000 feet on the other. After having threaded our way for some hundred yards along the arête we gained the object of our ambition, the 'Hochste Spitzt,' at 10.30 a.m., and thus reached the summit in eight hours and ten minutes—one of the quickest ascents, I believe, that has ever been made. Our party at the top consisted of Mr. Darroch, Mr. Parker, a French gentleman, and myself; three other gentlemen who started with us we left considerably behind, but two of them eventually attained the summit."

THE SILENT SYSTEM.—Mlle. Rachel (says the *Pays*) has installed herself in a house which has been prepared for her near Cannes, and in which she is to pass the winter. A celebrated physician, whom she consulted at Paris before her departure, has prescribed a regimen for her which he declares will infallibly restore her to health. One of the rules laid down by him is that she is not to speak during the whole time of her treatment, and the patient is stated to have accepted this condition, writing her questions and answers on a slate. In a letter which Mlle. Rachel has written to one of her friends she declares her intention of conforming to the prescription, and of not uttering a word until the month of May next.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

We have little more to chronicle than a continuous dearth of news connected with the staple material of our "Town and Table Talk on Literature and Art." Nothing oozes out in casual conversation. Clubs are deserted; publishers are shy of sending out advertisements; and authors seem at present not even to be engaged on any work of lasting literary importance.

In art there is little more to tell than that her Majesty and the Prince Consort will close in person the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester on the 15th of the next month, when honours will, it is said, be offered to the Chairman and the principal persons employed in forming and completing so national an undertaking.

Mr. Pennethorne's new buildings at Somersett House would please, it is said, Sir William Chambers, and it is not often that architects are pleased with other people's additions to their works. The new front to Wellington-street is in happy keeping with Chambers's design; but the details, we fear, will not stand the test of a sculptor's eye. Ask Mr. Thomas. But then very able sculptors were employed by Chambers—Banks and Bacon, Nollekens and Flaxman, Wilton and young Proctor—while the sculptors, under reduced and compulsory estimates, have been paid at a figure which would not have remunerated the leading sculptors we have named. The new architect is therefore not wholly to blame. Observe how ingeniously Mr. Pennethorne has removed an obstruction of Chambers, and called two basement stories into first-floor light and utility. In this he has done a real public service.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell is at a loss in his reprinted "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" about the place of birth of Lord Chancellor Camden. We can give his Lordship a hint. Let him ask his old friend, Archdeacon Sinclair, to search the parish registers of Kensington for the baptism of the future Chancellor, and he will find the entry—the very time and place he is in want of. We hope the Archdeacon will caution the Lord Chief Justice to avoid a note to the effect that Campden-hill, Kensington, was called after his Lordship, or that the Chancellor took his title from that once rural Hickes' Hall.

We have something to tell that is new and of some moment about a favourite poet with all pious and poetic thinkers—old Francis Quarles. Whoever is fond of emblems, and of divine fancies digested into epigrams and meditations, will be pleased to hear when Quarles was married, and what was the maiden name of his wife. Ask the poetic Incumbent of Bearwood if he would not like to know—ask Mr. Dyce—ask Mr. Collier—ask Dr. Rimbault—ask *Notes and Queries!* We can answer the "when" and the "what." This fine old thoughtful poet, who at times, it is true, rather abased divinity than elevated poesy, was married in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, in London, on the 28th of May, 1618, and by licence, to Ursula Woodward, by whom he was the father of eighteen children. What storehouses of facts are our parish registers! What assumed facts would they not, were they carefully examined, soon overthrow! What additions they would make to a *Biographia Britannica*! Why are they not collected? What is Major Graham about?

People in no way censorious are remarking that Dr. Livingstone is airing himself a little too much about, with a view to Murray and Mudie, and the profits of his forthcoming work. Bruce, it is said, did not air himself about in this way, and yet his "Travels" sold well.

Mr. Commissioner Murphy (why is he so silent?) made a just remark the other day in court in the case of a bookseller who attributed his recent bankruptcy to the opposition which his educational works encountered from certain clergymen, apparently of every kind of persuasion. Mr. Commissioner Murphy expressed his great regret at hearing that educational works had become tainted with a theological odium—as if youth could not be instructed without involving religious and political controversy of a kind most certainly to be avoided in every publication designed for the use of schools.

A hitherto unpublished epitaph by Horace Walpole on his favourite dog Rosette may fitly conclude our Talk of this week:—

Sweetest roses of the year
Strew around my Rose's bier.
Calmly may the dust repose
Of my pretty faithful Rose!
And if you cloud-topt hill behind,
This frame dissolv'd, this breath resign'd,
Some happier isle, some humbler heav'n,
Be to my trembling wishes giv'n,
Admitted to that equal sky,
May sweet Rose bear me company!

The cloud-topt hill (a little too poetically mountainous) refers, of course, to Richmond Hill—a hill, certainly, compared to the rise where the verses were written—Strawberry Hill.

MUSIC.

ONCE more we have an endeavour to re-establish our national opera. So many of these attempts have been made within the last few years, and with seeming prospect of success, that we have, at length, to lose hope of the revival of the English musical stage. The patients say has in some degree renew'd our expectation, at all events, it has been amply. The Lyceum has been taken for this purpose by Mr. Louis Pyne and Mr. Harrison, and will open in the month of November. Our readers are to note that Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison have for some years past carried on their skin in the United States, where they have only returned, and where their success and its fruits have ensured a fair and firm foundation to their present undertaking. They have come out with spirit, and, on the whole, with judgment. They have formed an establishment very different from those to which we have been, for a long time past, accustomed. It is believed that they are possessed of sufficient means, and it is evident that considerable capital has been embarked in the concern. It looks solid and substantial, and the Lyceum is well provided with all the requisites of an opera-house. The company, it is true, does not include the names of our greatest English vocalists, Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Clara Novello, but it was not to be expected that it should; for these performers derive emoluments from their profession which put their joining an English opera company quite out of the question; and we cannot blame them, if they are not disposed to make great pecuniary sacrifices from a disinterested love of art and desire of its advancement. But the Lyceum company is of considerable strength, and adequate to the performance of a large round of operas. The orchestra, conducted by our able and distinguished musician, Mr. Alfred Mellon, leaves nothing to be desired either in regard to magnitude or quality; the chorus, consisting of experienced voices from the Royal Italian Opera, is large and powerful; and all the "properties" and scenic accessories are complete and handsome.

The theatre opened on Monday, with the English version of Auber's fine opera "Les Diamants de la Couronne," under the title of "The Crown Diamonds," in which form it is well known to the public. The part of the heroine was sustained by Miss Louisa Pyne in a manner which has never been excelled, even on the boards of the Opéra Comique. Miss Pyne is a singer of the very highest order, and a delightful actress, especially in light and elegant comedy. Mr. Harrison, who has long been a favourite and popular singer, is much improved since his departure for America. His fine tenor voice is as fine as ever, and he sings with greater purity of style, while he has gained a degree of polish as an actor which, certainly, he did not formerly possess. Miss Susan Pyne is an excellent seconda donna—a handsome young woman, an intelligent actress, and a cultivated singer. Mr. St. Albyn, a young singer of merit, is a very satisfactory second tenor; and Mr. Hamilton Braham is a rapidly-improving baritone. All these performers were included in the cast of "The Crown Diamonds," and their joint efforts made the performance very

agreeable. The house was crowded to the doors, and the piece was received with enthusiasm.

On the second night, Tuesday, "The Huguenots" was produced—very injudiciously; for this great and gorgeous operatic spectacle was quite beyond the strength of the company and the resources of the theatre. The character of *Raoul*, with which, as represented by Mario, the English public are familiar, was committed to the feeble hands of Mr. Augustus Brahm; and Grisi's superb part of *Valentine* was given to Madame Caradori. Of the other performers one only, Mr. Weiss, did anything like justice to his part. His *Marel* was in every respect a fine performance. The smallness of the stage, moreover, marred the effect of the spectacle; and the whole performance was weak and unsatisfactory. It was, accordingly, received very coldly.

On the whole it appears to us that this undertaking, if conducted with judgment, has a good prospect of success. But if the management persist in giving lame performances of operas quite beyond their means, and thus provoking disagreeable comparisons, their proceedings will undoubtedly end in failure.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL was finally closed on Friday evening (last week), with a ball, which terminated about four o'clock on Saturday morning. The company numbered 410 of the *elite* of Norwich and Norfolk, including Lord Hastings, Lord Walpole, Lord Bury, M.P., the Hon. F. Walpole, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ives, the Hon. Mr. Harbord, Lady Folkes, Lady A. Wathen, Lady Aylett, Mr. Ouley Ouley, Mr. Huy Gurney, the Mayor of Norwich, the Sheriff of Norwich, the Mayor of Great Yarmouth, the Hon. Mr. Astley, Sir H. Robinson, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Roger Kerrison, Mr. R. K. Long, Mr. R. J. H. Harvey, Lieutenant Chamberlin, Captain Gay, &c. The entertainment was announced as a fancy dress ball, but only six or eight ladies and some thirty or forty gentlemen appeared in costumes. Several officers were, however, in regiments, or the full dress of Deputy Lieutenants; and, as a large proportion of the beauty and fashion of Norfolk and Norwich assembled on the occasion, St. Andrew's Hall presented a very brilliant and animated spectacle. Weippert's quadrille band attended; and Mr. Nouerre, of Norwich, acted as director of the ball. The entertainment passed off more successfully than the corresponding portion of the festival of 1851, which was attended by only 174 persons; but at the ball of 1852 there were 471 persons present; at that of 1848, 548; at that of 1845, 601; at that of 1842, 658; and at that of 1839, 1062. The festival has, however, been tolerably successful on the whole. A revised return of the attendance at the meetings of 1851 and 1852 shows the following results:—

	1851.	1852.
Tuesday morning	448	—
Tuesday evening	607	1058
Wednesday morning	973	1029
Wednesday evening	619	962
Thursday morning	919	1089
Thursday evening	1206	703
Friday morning	1353	1470
Ball..	174	410
	6305	6718

This shows an increase of 413, notwithstanding that one performance was omitted. The accounts will not be finally closed for a few months, but the surplus of receipts over expenditure is estimated at from £200 to £300.

PICCO, the blind-born Sardinian minstrel, is fulfilling an engagement at the Canterbury Hall, Westminster-road. His wondrous performances on the "pastoral tibia," or three-holed whistle, nightly draw overflowing audiences.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—The national theatre was opened on Monday for a brief season of six nights, for the purpose of introducing a new actor from the United States as a tragedian of some mark and likelihood. Mr. Roberts is described as having been popular in America, and considerable curiosity was excited by the announcement of his appearance. The play selected for his débâcle was "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and the part of Sir Giles Overreach. With our recollections of Edmund Kean, Mr. Roberts could not have choen a more difficult rôle; nor was it possible to avoid the association; for in size and style of acting he so much resembles his great prototype that the image of the past was irresistibly revived in the mind. Mr. Roberts is a very small man, with an organ of no great power, and is compelled to depend on emphasis for effect. Under these circumstances, during the early part of the play he reserved himself, and it was not until the last two or three acts that he demonstrated the intellectual force which it is evident he possesses in spite of his feeble physique. The last scene was striking and effective, and the struggle for utterance in the final stages of paralysis were desperate in the extreme. The notion of the actor appeared to be that Sir Giles wished to curse his daughter, but could not; and the situation certainly was most appalling. The part of Williborn was performed by Mr. Belton, who has recently returned from America. The trip appears to have done him much good, both as an artist and a man. His voice has now a volume which did not formerly belong to it; and he acted with a vigour and expression quite extraordinary. He well deserved the applause that he obtained. Altogether, the experiment was favourably received.

On Wednesday Mr. Roberts attempted *Lear*, and we must say created a more decided impression in his favour. He was much more confident in his resources, and on better terms with his audience. Of the grandeur of *Lear*, of course, we had nothing; but the petulance and infirmity of the old man were significantly enough rendered. The want of physique here might be regarded as advantageous. The actor had not to simulate weakness, but to indulge it; and, in other respects, was free to throw his entire physical force into the passion. Mr. Belton has risen greatly in our estimation by his impersonation of *Edgar*, and the cast of the tragedy was, upon the whole, efficient. The audience were disposed to give a fair hearing to all parties, and altogether the performance was, though not great, exceedingly satisfactory.

HAYMARKET.—Mrs. Sinclair appeared on Thursday week in "The School for Scandal," as *Lady Teazle*, in which her success was far greater than in *Beatrice*. For modern comedy this lady has many personal qualifications.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Sir Bulwer Lytton's comedy of "Money" has been revived, and comprehends in its cast all the female talent of the company. It is, besides, most picturesquely placed upon the stage, and remarkably pleasing to witness as a scenic spectacle. The Shakspearian comedy of "Love's Labour Lost" is underlined for next week, with new dresses, scenery, and decorations. No doubt it will be most carefully and effectively placed on the boards.

MR. WOODIN has commenced a short season with his popular "Olio of Oddities" at the Pavilion, Brighton: the number and rapidity of his character transformations are as highly enjoyed as ever, and his addition of *Ristori*, in "Medea," is equally successful.

DELHI.—Mr. Wyld has just added to the attractions of the Great Globe, in Leicester-square, a splendid diorama of the city of Delhi.

STATE BED.—There is now on view at Willis's Rooms, previous to its shipment to Alexandria, a splendid state bed in electro-silver, one of six manufactured for the late Abbas Pacha of Egypt, who had ordered them in contemplation of his son's marriage with the daughter of the Sultan. The head is composed of elegant polished work, pierced out of the solid metal, and surmounted by rich Italian foliage. The foot, beautifully harmonising, is formed of richly-chased open work, inclosing an arabesque shell. The sides are proportionately lower, and are composed of Italian scrolls, the whole being "shown up" by a crimson velvet lining. The base is an elaborate guilloche ornament. The pillars, which are brilliantly polished, support a light and beautiful piece of foliage grouped in arabesque arches. Nothing can exceed the magnificence and richness of effect of the whole design. Two others of the six ordered are of the same pattern; and the remaining three are camp beds for travelling. In the room Mr. Williams exhibits a number of designs which were submitted to the Pacha, and from which those adopted were chosen. The one on view was suggested to him by a wooden bedstead in the Exhibition of 1851, which was made by a Belgian artist.

A MARRIAGE AT MINNEHAHA FALLS is thus recorded in the *St. Paul (U.S.) Advertiser*, Aug. 29.—"A gentleman and lady, of New York, of a romantic disposition, Mr. Alexander Addington Cabury and Miss Gertrude Rose Leggett by name, were married at the Falls of Minnehaha last Wednesday. Several officers and ladies from Fort Snelling were present, and every one seemed delighted with the charming sequence to the romance of 'Hiawatha.' We think the 'Laughing Waters' must have given an extra giggle on this joyful occasion."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Prussia has presented the Emperor of Russia with eight fine fallow deer for the park of St. Petersburg, and Prince Charles has given two splendid greyhounds.

The King of the Belgians is expected to return to Brussels about the middle of next week. He is at present staying at his seat on the Lake of Como.

The Prince Consort has signified his willingness to preside at the meeting of the British Association in 1859, at Aberdeen.

Baron Humboldt, who has recently entered his ninetieth year, is quite restored from the effects of his late attack.

Lord John Russell presided at a meeting of the Sheffield Ragged Schools yesterday (Friday).

Lord Brougham has consented to preside at the approaching annual soirée of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, which will probably be held next month.

Mr. Edward Thornton, author of the "History of British India," a "Gazetteer of India," &c., has retired from the East India Company's home service.

The works on the Deeside Railway are to be commenced on the 1st proximo, and the cost of the fifteen miles is estimated at £80,000.

The Government have concluded an arrangement with the New Zealand and Australian Mail Steam Company for a mail service between various points of New Zealand and Australia.

The Soldiers' Infant School at Canterbury Garrison is now governed by a girl not twelve years of age.

A congress of dancing-masters has just been held at Vienna, the object of which was to deliberate on the grave question of the introduction of new figures in dancing; and the congress, after much anxious reflection, adopted a new quadrille.

The Foynes Railway was opened yesterday; the Castleconnel line is to be opened on the 1st proximo; and the Ennis Railway, as far as Newmarket, in a few months.

The cholera epidemic having made its appearance on the other side of the German Ocean, the Mayor and Corporation of Hull have taken efficient steps for supplying prompt medical and sanitary attention to any case that might possibly be imported, and have also adopted precautions likely to prevent any outbreak.

Twenty vessels, with an average of three hundred Chinese on board each, are reported to be on their way from China to the Australian gold-fields.

On Saturday last Mr. Titus Salt, of Saltaire, near Bradford, treated 2500 of his workpeople to a trip to Manchester, with free admission to the Art-Treasures Exhibition.

The ex-Queen Marie Amelie has for some days past been on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

An American shipbuilder has received an order from the Russian Government for a propeller frigate of 80 guns of extraordinary calibre, to be carried on two decks only. The keel will be about 300 feet in length.

On Monday morning the works for the construction of the new Westminster Bridge recommenced. The new bridge is to be built on the site of the old one.

During last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 1917; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 7129. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 578; one students' evening, Wednesday, 165: total, 9929.

The salmon fishery in Scotland has now closed, and the fishing on the whole is under the average.

The sum subscribed in Norfolk to make good the recent destruction of Sir James Brooke's library amounts to £133 9s. 6d. Several donations of books have also been received.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2416, of which 783 were new cases.

M. Manin, the Dictator of Venice when it was besieged by the Austrians, died on Tuesday in the Rue Blanche, Paris, of disease of the heart, aged fifty-three.

A diploma of citizenship, conferred by the French Republic on the poet Schiller, has just been discovered in the Library of Wemar. The decree is dated in year 1 (10th Oct., 1792), and is signed by Roland and Danton.

The account of expenses incurred by Major Edwards, returned at the late election for Beverley, contains the following item:—"Night-watches against bribery," £17 10s.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the last week were 767,238 lb.—which is an increase of 1866 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Nearly all the Irish railways show by the latest returns an increase of traffic as compared with 1856. In England the movement is in the opposite direction.

The clipper ship *Montmorency* has arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne, which port she left on the 17th June, with 50,195 ounces of gold-dust—valued at £200,000.

The Pope has given a gold medal to one of the bakers of Rome who was the first to set an example of reducing the price of bread.

Mr. Distin, of sax-horn fame, gave a farewell concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. Some 20,000 were admitted, and the performance was most satisfactory.

The number of Chinamen in the district of Ballarat East, according to the last census, is 10,000, of whom six are married to women of European descent.

The population of Vienna consists of 237,000 Austrians and 234,435 natives of other countries. Among these 471,442 persons there are 442,207 Roman Catholics, 12,474 Protestants, and 15,375 Jews.

M. Mazarie, of St. Nazaire, near Lunel, announces that he has succeeded in making a chemical composition which completely destroys the oidium in vines, and which costs only 10s. the hectare.

The manufacture of sugar from beetroot in the kingdom of Saxony has not assumed any great development, it being found more profitable to distil alcohol from the plant.

Mr. Serrell, the American engineer who proposes to finish the Clifton Suspension Bridge, has arrived in Bristol for the purpose of taking the preliminary surveys and laying his estimate before the authorities.

The Pope, it is said, is about to create Tunis a new bishopric, and to nominate to it Cardinal de Beilcourt, formerly Bishop of La Rechelle, in France.



FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE variations of temperature which have so rapidly alternated during the last two or three weeks have occasioned corresponding changes in the style of out-door costume. At this period of the year it not unfrequently happens that after two o'clock in the afternoon it is scarcely prudent for a lady to venture abroad with the muslin dress and light mantilla which were perfectly appropriate during the earlier hours of the day. But in the genial sunshine of the forenoon dresses even of white muslin are still frequently worn. All are flounced. The most fashionable robes of coloured muslin have flounces ornamented with coloured stripes, producing an effect similar to that of the runnings of coloured ribbon which have been so fashionable with white muslin flounces. The most favourite colours for flounces in this style are mallow, gold colour (or bouton d'or), blue, green, and brown.

But, though summer yet lingers, it is nevertheless certain that autumn is advancing, and that dresses of a light texture must soon give place to those of a heavier, or at least a warmer, kind. Silk and poplin will be among the most fashionable materials for out-door costume. The prevalent style for silk dresses still continues to be broad flounces, with patterns woven in. Many have double skirts, but flounces are decidedly preferred. For poplin the favourite style is either a double skirt or side trimmings. For the double skirts the most fashionable trimmings are fringe, rows of velvet, or both combined.

Fringe was never so greatly in demand as at the present time, and the preparations for the autumn fashions have given occasion to the introduction of many beautiful varieties of that elegant article. Fringe

may be said to be the most becoming of all trimmings for a lady's dress; it seems to possess the power of imparting lightness and suppleness to the movements of the wearer. When we see a lady whose skirt, corsage, sleeves, &c., are trimmed with wavy silken fringe, its graceful effect is sufficiently obvious. Among the most admired novelties in this species of trimming may be mentioned the fringe with guipure heading, which forms an exquisite addition to a velvet or silk mantlet.

One of the most fashionable *modistes* of Paris has recently completed an evening dress on which the fringe trimming is disposed in a novel and fanciful style. The dress is of Eugenie-blue silk, and the skirt, from the edge to the waist, is covered with rows of broad fringe made of blue silk and pearls. These rows of fringe, instead of being set on in the manner of flounces, are turned spirally round the skirt. The corsage, which is low and cut square, is edged round with a row of the same fringe, forming a sort of berthe. The sleeves are of the Greek form, that is to say demi-long and wide, and slit open in front of the arm. They are covered with rows of fringe, and the open edges of the slit are confined by fastenings finished with pearl tassels.

The hats of various forms which have made their appearance during the last few months are now making rapid encroachment on the domain of bonnets. The broad, flat brim is decidedly the most becoming form, though that slightly turned up at each side is most fashionable. Hats intended to be worn in ordinary out-door costume are most frequently composed of grey or brown straw. A long curled feather of the same colour as the hat is fixed on one side, waving towards the back. Under the brim may be placed bouquets of flowers, or bows of ribbon of some bright and decided hue. Other hats are made of fancy straw intermingled with velvet. All have a fall of black lace or blonde round the edge.

An elegant hat of the form just described has been made of *paille-de-riz*, and ornamented with small tufts of mallow-colour feathers, both on the outside and under the brim.

Bonnets of black lace are very fashionable, trimmed with coloured flowers, and with strings of a colour corresponding to the flowers. A large bouquet of Provence roses has a very pretty effect on one side of a black lace bonnet, with strings of rich crimson. Poppies are made in blue or violet, as well as in the natural colour, and they are much employed in trimming bonnets of black lace. Leghorn bonnets, with trimmings of dark-coloured velvet, will be fashionable throughout the autumn.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. This figure represents an extremely elegant and highly fashionable style of out-door costume for mourning; the dress, mantle, and bonnet having all been copied from articles in Messrs. Jay and Co.'s General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. To the mantle we would direct especial attention, as it is unquestionably one of the most striking novelties of the season. It is called the *Conheath*, and has been so named after the ancient unceasal domain in Scotland belonging to the family of the Empress Eugenie. The Empress has evinced her partiality for the "Conheath Mantle."

by having frequently worn a cloak of this form, but made in various materials, during her recent excursion in the south of France. To Messrs. Jay of Regent-street the fashionable world is indebted for its introduction to this country, where it will doubtless speedily secure the favour it enjoys in the *beau monde* of Paris. The mantle shown in our Engraving is of grey cloth trimmed with black velvet and black tassel fringe, intermingled with black bugles. In form, it will be perceived, it closely resembles a basquine, the skirt or basque being extremely full, whereby it falls in graceful folds round the figure. The upper part fits closely like a jacket. The scarf, which is the peculiar feature of the *Conheath* mantle, and which imparts to it its peculiarly novel and *distingué* effect, is disposed somewhat in the manner in which the Highlanders wear the plaid; or it may be likened to the graceful mode in which her Majesty wears the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. In the grey cloth mantle represented in our Engraving the scarf is of black velvet, finished at the end by the broad tassel fringe with which the other parts of the mantle are trimmed. The dress shown in the figure is of rich moiré antique, the skirt quite plain. The bonnet is of black lace, tastefully ornamented with jet, and on one side a tuft of black curled feathers.

Fig. 2. Robe of silver-grey poplin. Pelisse of black silk, lined with pink, and edged round with tassel fringe. The loose sleeves are lined and trimmed in corresponding style. Bonnet of *paille-de-riz*, trimmed with pink ribbon and bouquets of roses. Under-sleeves of white muslin in large puffs, with worked cuffs turned up. Collar of worked muslin.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FAIRFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, AND ITS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FAIRFORD is a little old town lying on the slope of the Cotswold Hills, about nine miles from Cirencester. In this primitive nook, the air has never yet been rent by the railway whistle; consequently, in most respects, except gardening, the people are half a century behindhand. One of the few events which, in the course of the year, appear to be capable of exciting animation in its quiet streets (for there are two), and of withdrawing the inhabitants from their regular duties, is the exhibition of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, attracted by the prizes offered by the Fairford Horticultural Society.

This Society, which was founded in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging horticulture, and exciting a spirit of emulation among the cottagers of the town and neighbourhood, has met with remarkable success; and great credit is due to the members of the committee, not so much for the zeal they have shown in making the necessary arrangements for the exhibitions, as for the manner in which they have been enabled to arouse those for whose special benefit the society was principally established to a sense of the common advantages derivable from such annual competitions.

The third exhibition took place on Thursday, the 3rd instant (by kind permission), in the beautiful park the property of J. R. Raymond Barker, Esq. The objects exhibited were placed under the three tents shown in one of the accompanying Sketches—the central one being devoted to cottagers' produce of all kinds; the northernmost to the flowers and fruit; and the southernmost to the vegetables grown by the tradesmen and others, as well as the farm produce.

The show was very creditable to all concerned; and we are pleased to learn that cottagers, tradesmen, farmers, gardeners, and even the squires, all appeared to participate both in the prizes and the pleasures of the day.

But we opine our readers will be better pleased to learn something of the interesting antiquities of the town than to hear that Brown got the first prize, Jones the second, and Robinson the third, for their skill exhibited in growing potatoes.

Fairford is now a town of nearly 2000 inhabitants, but is remarkable, like many of the old places in the agricultural districts, for the small number of new houses, and the slow increase of population.

The name Fairford, according to Rudder's "History of Gloucestershire," published in 1779, is said to be taken from the Fair Ford that was there before the bridge was built over the river.

Now, Rudder submits that the ancient and proper name is Fareforde, where "fare" does not signify "fair" or "beautiful," but a "passage," in which sense we even now sometimes use it; and is derived from the Saxon verb "papan," "to go," "to pass." The name was suggested by, and is descriptive of, the situation of the place, and signifies "the passage at the ford." This river, the Coln, produces excellent trout, and empties itself four miles below into the Thames, at Lechlade.

The only two objects of interest are the park in which the flower show was held: it is ornamented by the River Coln, there spreading out into a fine piece of ornamental water; and the parish church, which contains some exceedingly interesting stained glass windows. This

church, of which we engrave a View, is situated in the town, but the tower is visible from the park. The painted glass windows, which are in excellent preservation, are, however, by far the greatest curiosities of the neighbourhood. For their reputed history we cannot do better than quote Rudder's "History" before alluded to:—

John Tame, having taken a ship bound to Rome, in which was a large quantity of very curious painted glass, built this church in the year 1493, for the sake of placing the glass in it, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. The figures were designed by that eminent master Albert Durer, to whom the greatest improvements in painting on glass are attributed. There are some curious pieces of perspective. The colours are very lively, and some of the figures so well finished that Sir Anthony Vandyke affirmed that the pencil could not exceed them.

There are twenty-eight windows. "The whole (as Mr. Samuel Rudder quaintly says) was very happily preserved from the fury of men, and an intemperate zeal in the Great Rebellion, by the care of Mr. Oldisworth, the impropriator, and others; not by turning the figures upside down, as some suppose (for they never minded which end was upwards, if they were but images and paintings), but by securing the glass in some private place till the Restoration when it was put up again."



FAIRFORD PARK.



FAIRFORD CHURCH.



INAUGURATION OF RUSSIAN TROPHIES AT BATH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HORATIO N. KING.

A LIVE LOCUST IN LONDON.

SEVERAL solitary visitations of the Locust (*Gryllus migratorius*) have recently been recorded in various parts of the kingdom. The first instance, we believe, occurred in Ireland towards the close of the past month, when in the *Tyrone Constitution* appeared the following statement:—

A live locust, a strange visitant to this part of the world, may now be seen at this office. It was found in a field at Gortrush, in the neighbourhood of this town, by a son of Mr. John Houston, ironmonger, on Tuesday morning last (Aug. 25), the day after the thunderstorm. It is clearly a locust (*Gryllus migratorius*), that destructive insect whose ravages are proverbial—one of those whose approach, from the innumerable myriads that compose their squadrons, is announced in prophetic language as a day of darkness and of gloominess, and whose desolating march is thus described:—"The land is as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them." This locust is about two inches and a half long, strong in body, and very active.

case, in the second room on the ground floor of the new wing. The exhibition of the above specimen attracted many visitors, to whom Mr. Plant, the curator of the Museum, has stated that several instances have been mentioned to him of locusts having been seen in the districts around Manchester for several years past. A gentleman who possesses a farm on Chat Moss has a locust, preserved under a glass shade, which was caught on the Moss in the autumn of 1852; another locust was caught by a farmer in the fields at Bowdon, in 1855; and one was captured in the same autumn, by a cat, near a cottage in the village of Worsley. Other instances have been mentioned of which the particulars are not so carefully remembered. A few weeks back a live specimen of the locust was taken in a cellar belonging to Mr. Ransome, Broad-street, Pendleton; and another live specimen has just been sent to the Salford Museum, which was caught at Greensides, near Droylsden, by the son of Mr. J. Gibson, farmer, of that place.

There was a general appearance of locusts in this country in the autumn of 1846, when there were numerous captures, chiefly of single specimens, in several parts of London, and at or near the following among other places:—Knaresborough, Peckham, Rye, Kingsbury, Flamborough Head, Dawlish, Epping, York, Penzance, Richmond (Surrey), Leicester, Worcester, Nottingham, Redcar, Uppingham, Chelmsford, Yarmouth, Glamorganshire, Norfolk, Pegwell (Isle of Thanet), Duxford, and Fulborne. A large flight passed over Sunderland, and many were caught. In that year also the locust was seen so far north as Sutherlandshire; but there is no account of one having been caught in Scotland. It is most likely that the recent appearance of these insects was attributable to the easterly winds having brought them from the Continent. This supposition receives confirmation from the fact that eleven years ago, when they made their appearance, they were principally seen along the eastern coast.

INAUGURATION OF RUSSIAN TROPHIES AT BATH.

SOME few weeks since, in compliance with the request of the Mayor of Bath, two Russian guns were presented to the city by the Right Hon. the Secretary at War; and, by a singular coincidence, Wednesday, the 9th of September, the second anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol, was, without reference to that event, fixed on for their inauguration and removal to the positions assigned them on the east and west sides of the column in the Royal Victoria Park. The weather was remarkably fine. The bells rang out merrily from the various churches, while a running cannonade of *feux de joie* announced that a festival of no ordinary interest was at hand. A procession was formed of the municipal authorities; the Park and Hanoverian band committees, with their band; a body of military and naval officers, some of them in full uniform; the Crimean invalids now here for the benefit of the Bath waters; the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, with their fine band; two companies of pensioners, commanded by Captain Harvey, who was distinguished by a white plume; the Staff and recruiting parties of the 2nd Somerset Militia, with their drums and fifes, and a rearguard of cavalry; and,

LOCUST CAPTURED IN THE STRAND, AUGUST 28.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ARTHUR MILES.

A correspondent of the *Times* next states that on the 31st of August his cat caught on the grass in his garden at Lambeth a locust, which, by way of corroboration, he sent alive to the *Times* office.

But the specimen locust we have engraved was taken in the heart of the metropolis: it flew into the shop of Mr. Barratt, of 369, Strand, on the 28th of August last, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, when it was killed by Mr. Barratt.

Next, a locust was seen in Ordeal-lane, Salford, where it was caught by Mr. F. Howard, who presented the insect to the Salford Royal Museum, in Peel Park, where it was exhibited alive in a glass

thus honourably escorted, the guns, with their carriages cast at Woolwich from a Russian model, and presented to the city by Mr. J. Williams, of the Pickwick Ironworks, decorated with laurel, and mounted on cars covered with scarlet cloth, left the quay at ten o'clock, drawn by nine magnificent grey horses, and the like number of bays, who, with their decorations, tiny flags, rosettes, and wreaths of flowers, were quite in keeping with the holiday spirit and character of the day. A beautiful trophy, consisting of shields inscribed with the principal British victories, and many coloured flags, took the lead of the procession.

In the centre of the noble avenue in the little park the moving mass of actors and spectators halted, and the inauguration ceremony commenced. The guns were formally consigned to the care of the park committee by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. William Bush, the chief magistrate, Mr. Robert Cook, being unfortunately prevented by illness from taking part in the proceedings of the day. Dr. Barrett, to whom the citizens of Bath are principally indebted for this addition to their local treasures and attractions, accepted the charge on the part of the park committee. Mr. J. Williams, Major-General Willes, and Admiral Sanmire having briefly addressed the assembly, the procession reformed, and proceeded to the area of the Victoria Column.

The ceremony of dislodging the guns from the cars and depositing them on the stone platforms prepared for their reception was performed under the superintendence of Lieutenant W. Adams, of the W.S.Y. Cavalry, amidst the almost breathless silence of the multitude, who watched with no little admiration and interest this novel, and apparently difficult, operation, and when it was accomplished the *welkin* rang with a hearty simultaneous shout of triumph; the iron tongues of these grim trophies of the deadliest struggle ever waged within the memory of man were loosed, a flash, a light wreath of smoke, mingling with the luxuriant trees and shrubs amongst which they have now found a resting-place: then their booming thunder rolled through the valleys. Again and again came the roar of cannon, mingled with *feux de joie* from the gallant old pensioners—maimed and scarred, and spangled with medals—standing now side by side with the heroes of Alma and Inkermann. The bands played the National Anthem; the assembled thousands, led by Captain Haviland, Adjutant of the N. S. Y. Cavalry (under whose able directions the military programme had been carried out), gave three loud cheers for the Queen; and thus terminated a ceremony which had been admirably arranged, and was completed to the entire satisfaction of all who had participated in it.

In the afternoon a magnificent floral fete took place in Sydney Gardens. The band of the Life Guards was in attendance, and contributed not a little to the general enjoyment; and an overflowing house at the theatre, with various other amusements, concluded a day which will long be recorded in the annals of Bath as one of peculiar interest and satisfaction.

S. A. W.

THE MECHI TESTIMONIAL.

THIS superb piece of Plate was presented to Mr. Sheriff Mechî, at a public dinner at the London Tavern, on Tuesday last. The Plate is of a very rich design, in the Renaissance style. The form is quad-



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. SHERIFF MECU.

angular; there are branches for eight candles, and the upper part is fitted with a moderator lamp, to be used at pleasure. The four figures seated upon the upper platform represent Agriculture, Commerce, Peace, and Plenty. Upon the four sides of the base are subjects in alto-relievo of a farmyard, a group of agricultural implements, Mr. Mechî's arms, and the inscription of the subscribers to the testimonial, which is as follows:—

Presented to JOHN JOSEPH MECU, Esq., F.S.A., of Tiptree Hall, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, by 420 of his friends, in token of their appreciation of his continuous efforts to promote the interests of Agriculture, 1857.

This novel design was presented to the committee by Mr. Digby Wyatt, the eminent architect. The plate has been manufactured by



Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and is a fine specimen of silver-work. It stands 3 feet 6 inches high; weighs 500 ounces; and cost between £500 and £600.

At the presentation of this superb gift, on Tuesday, the chair was taken by Thomas Batson, Esq., of Combe Down, Bath; and about eighty gentlemen sat down to a splendid dinner. After the cloth was removed, and the usual loyal toasts were given,

The Chairman said he rose with great diffidence to propose the toast of the evening, and present the testimonial to their esteemed friend, Mr. Mech. He held in his hand letters expressive of regret from sixty or seventy noblemen and gentlemen distinguished for the interest they took in agriculture, apologising for being unable to attend, including the names of the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Berners, and many others, principally owing to the season of the year preventing their being in town. He felt that it was impossible for him to do justice to the efforts which Mr. Mech. had made in the cause of agricultural improvement, and "he wonders which had been worked at Tiptree Hall, where a barren field had been, by industry and science, converted into one of the most productive of farms. The farmers of England were deeply indebted to Mr. Mech. for allowing theoretical ideas to be put into practice, and thereby showing them what was good, and what experiments did not produce all the results expected. There could be no doubt that great results had followed from the experiments at Tiptree Hall, and that the farmers throughout the breadth and length of England were indebted to Mr. Mech. for the public spirit which had induced him to allow them to be made at his farm. He wished it to be understood that this was no public testimonial, but a spontaneous gift to evince the respect and honour in which Mr. Mech. was held by a few private friends, who, having experienced the advantages of his efforts, were desirous to acknowledge them. In presenting to Mr. Mech. this testimonial, he begged to express in the name of the company present, and the subscribers, their sincere wish that he might long continue in the enjoyment of health and happiness, and that a life which had already been made so pre-eminently useful to his fellow-men might long be spared. In conclusion, the chairman begged to propose the health of Mr. Mech., trusting they would drink it with all the honours due to an enterprising and energetic man.

Mr. Sheriff Mech. in returning thanks, said he was deeply indebted to those gentlemen who had presented him with so magnificent a testimonial. Deeply grateful as he felt to those gentlemen, he could not help regarding the tribute of respect as due more to the principle of which he was an advocate than to the man. He could take no credit to himself for what he had done with regard to agriculture. It was true that he had bought one or two farms as an investment; but, having done so, he did as every tradesman or citizen of London would do, looking to what were likely to be the returns. All that he had done was to invest a large capital in a comparatively limited area of land, and he was happy to say with success. A short time since he was dining with his labourers at a harvest home, and he got into conversation with them relative to what they made of their garden plots, of perhaps the eighth of an acre in extent, and he found, with great satisfaction, that, by proper economy and by means of their pig, they made on the average forty times as much per acre as the farmer made upon the ordinary system of culture. He was convinced that the more they introduced steam-ploughing and other cultivation the greater would be the produce and the more independent would the country become of foreign supplies. If anything he had done had tended to promote improvements in agriculture he could not feel otherwise than much gratified, and the testimonial of that evening showed how highly his efforts had been appreciated. He felt the more highly honoured on the present occasion because he was not only surrounded by some of the first farmers in the kingdom, but by many of the manufacturers of agricultural implements, whose energy and ingenuity had brought farming to its present high position. He felt that he could now do no more than thank the company for the very high compliment they had paid him.

The health of the chairman and a variety of other toasts brought the proceedings of the evening to an agreeable close.

The musical arrangements comprised the talents of Messrs. Genge, Banford, Holmes, and the Misses Brougham.

PONTEFRAC MEETING.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Ellermire, 1. Augury, 2. Stand Plate.—Princess of Orange, 1. Wanderer, 2. West Riding Handicap.—Hamlet, 1. Young Hopeful, 2. Parkhill Stakes.—Sprig of Shillelagh, 1. Wouermans, 2.

TUESDAY.

All-aged Stakes.—Ellermire, 1. Augury, 2. West York Nursery Handicap.—Prince of Denmark, 1. Meta, 2. Pontefract Handicap.—Rosa Bonheur, 1. Breeze, 2. Consolation Scramble.—Sprig of Shillelagh, 1. Dead heat between Feto and Princess of Orange for second place.

LEICESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Ladies' Plate.—Barbary, 1. The Druid, 2. Leicestershire Handicap.—Evelyn, 1. Weatherglass, 2. Two-Year Old Stakes.—Mainstay, 1. Costrel, 2. County Cup Stakes.—Barbary, 1. Amelia, 2. Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Flora Macdonald, 1. Nina f., 2. Belvoir Stakes.—Kingfisher, 1. The Scamp, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Tame Deer, 1. Amelia, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Prince of Denmark, 1. Greenwich Fair, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Tame Deer walked over. Plate of 25 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Magnolia walked over after a dead heat with Amorous Boy. Scury Handicap.—Olympus, 1. Nougat, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Black Tommy, 1. Evelyn, 2.

WARWICK MILITARY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Balaclava Stakes.—Courtenay, 1. Skyscraper, 2. Handicap of 20 sovs.—Rialto, 1. Lymington, 2. Handicap of 10 sovs.—King of the Cobblers walked over. Nursery Handicap.—The Happy Prince, 1. Repute, 2. Handicap of 5 sovs.—Fardrop, 1. Little Gerard, 2.

AQUATICS.

The Eton and Windsor Royal Regatta took place on Monday, and was attended by many officers of the Horse and Foot Guards, most of the Etonians, and a larger concourse of visitors than has been witnessed on former occasions. The Pair-oars Race was won by G. Goodman and R. Hawley, and the Four-oars Race by H. Wheeler, H. Woolhouse, G. Plumridge, and G. Hill (stroke). Other boat-races and sports wound up the day's amusements.

The West London Rowing Club contested, on Saturday last, a pair-cared race, in outrigger gigs, with coxswains, for silver tankards—the course being from Putney to the Old-bridge, Battersea. Messrs. H. Nicholetts and Captain G. Chadwin—G. Mann, coxswain—won by nearly two boats' lengths.

A Scullers' Match for £100 a side, between Chambers of Newcastle and Ralph of London, was won by Chambers quite easily on Monday. The distance was from Putney to Mortlake.

A Pair-oared Race for £60, between the Whites of Bermondsey and the Peococks of Lambeth, was contested on Tuesday, between Putney and Mortlake, and won by the Bermondsey men.

A CURIOUS CASE OF TIME IN THE LAPSE OF A LEGACY.—A case was recently brought before the Surrogate's Court of New York in which the point was singular one. Mr. M'Loskey, dying in Paris, left 9000 dollars to a niece in Dubuque, Iowa. The niece died on the same day as the testator. If the hour of her death preceeded his, the legacy lapsed; if it succeeded his, the legacy is vested in her. The legacy thereby depends upon a question of longitude.

NEGLIGENCE IN AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The *Lyttleton Times* of April 11th gives the following account of an inquiry into the death, from alleged neglect, of a passenger on board the barque *Ann Wilson*, one of the Black Ball line of packets, which arrived at Port Nicholson on the 29th of March last. Evidence having been adduced, the Jury, after a deliberation of more than two hours, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Jonathan Devereil, after an attack of diarrhoea, died from exhaustion, accelerated by the following causes:—A short supply of water during the whole voyage, the want of proper medicines and medical comforts, the inadequacy of the cooking accommodation, the bad ventilation of the vessel *Ann Wilson*; and the jury hold the captain and charterers culpable for the same. The jury further record their opinion that great neglect attaches to the emigration officer at the port of Liverpool for not seeing a sufficient supply of water, medicine, medical comforts, and sugar put on board. They also consider the captain much to blame for not putting in at the Cape of Good Hope or other port for the supplies of aforementioned articles, when he knew the vessel was so badly supplied with them."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The usual quarterly Court of Proprietors in this Company was held on Wednesday, at the India House, Leadenhall-street—Mr. Ross D. Mangles, M.P., in the chair. After some formal business, a question was put, whether the Court of Directors intended to contribute to the Relief Fund? The Chairman informed the Court that instructions had been sent to the Governor-General to take care that nobody was suffered to perish, and that all cases of destitution should be provided for. He also stated that widows would be allowed pensions of some sort. With regard to the question of contributing to the fund, the Court of Directors had come to no definite resolution on the subject. Then followed a debate, in the course of which it was suggested that the Directors should forego their costly feasts, and spend the money in charity. The Chairman said the Directors would not dine this year. A motion of an hon. proprietor followed for attending to the special grievances of the people of India; but another hon. proprietor moved that the Court be counted. The Chairman ordered the Court to be cleared of all persons who did not hold £1,000 stock, and seventeen members only being present, the proceedings were abruptly brought to a close—twenty proprietors being required to constitute a legal Court.

THE ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR for the city of London, in succession to Alderman Finnis, whose term of office expires in November, is fixed to take place on Tuesday next, the 29th inst. Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., is the senior Alderman below the chair. Prior to the nomination the Lord Mayor, the new Sheriff's (Alderman Lawrence and Mr. W. F. Allen), and other members of the Corporation, will attend Divine service in the parish church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Albert Alston, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

London City Mission.—The eighth annual meeting of the King's-cross Branch of the London City Missionary Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Tunbridge Chapel Schools, Tunbridge-place, Fenton-lane-road—Mr. T. B. Hudson in the chair. Mr. Heslop read the report, detailing the operations of the Mission in the poor and densely-peopled locality embraced in the King's-cross district, including St. Pancras, Agar Town, Belgrave, &c. The missionaries stated that considerable progress had been made amid the abandoned and lawless population of these neglected districts, and many illustrations were given of the success which had crowned their labours. Mr. Joseph Payne, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting in support of resolutions approving of the society's efforts, Mr. Jackson, known as the "Rag-fair Missionary," gave the meeting some interesting particulars relating to Rag-fair—at which place it was estimated that between twenty and thirty thousand persons collected every Sunday morning. The following is a brief detail of the parent society's operations:—The number of missionaries at work is 325. Every missionary visits once a month about 500 families, or 2000 persons. Since the mission was formed, 13,973,287 visits and calls had been made to the poor, of which 1,419,622 had been to the sick and dying; 303,225 meetings had been held for prayer and expounding the Scriptures, 19,393,646 tracts had been given away, and 103,220 copies of the Scriptures distributed.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Monday being the Festival of St. Matthew, the annual orations were delivered, according to custom, by the senior scholars of Christ's Hospital. The prose orations, all on "the benefits of Royal Hospitals," were respectively delivered by Mr. S. W. Churchill in Latin, Mr. T. W. W. Smart in English, Mr. M. M. Finch in Greek, and Mr. W. H. S. Wilton in French. In these the pious memory of Edward VI. was of course duly revered, while a little dexterous management brought the recent events in India within the compass of the theme. Then came a version of a speech from Shakespeare's "Richard II." in Greek iambics, by Mr. T. Mitchell; a translation of the "Burial of Minisink" into Latin Alcaics, by Mr. F. A. Hanbury; and another of the "Warrior Pilgrims" into Latin Elegiacs, by Mr. A. Tucker. The series concluded with an English poem on "Memory" by Mr. S. W. Churchill, who had already distinguished himself as a Latin orator in prose. The hall was crowded in every part, and loud applause followed each oration.

MILE-END NEW TOWN READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The first anniversary of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, in the Ragged Church, King Edward-street. The annual report, among other things, stated that the number of visits paid to the reading-room, which is open to the poorest people in the neighbourhood, has been upwards of \$600 in the past year. The Rev. W. Tyler, Mr. Gibbs, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and dwelt much on the value of good newspapers to all classes of society. The chairman, in concluding the business of the meeting, styled the newspaper a leveller, inasmuch as it puts all on a level of information, which, without them, must necessarily be limited to comparatively few. The proceedings of the evening were of a highly-satisfactory character.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—An adjourned examination meeting was held at the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday. The attendance was not large, nor was there any excitement or unseemly disturbance. The dividend still "looks in the future," but becomes more and more indistinct—the prosecutions are pending, the Welsh works will not sell, and the only good news for the creditors was that a sum of £1,200, which belonged to Mr. H. Brown, has, through the intervention of a foreign Court, been made available to the estate. The Commissioner expressed a hope that a compromise would be effected in this unfortunate case. The meeting was adjourned to November 26, at eleven o'clock.

TESTIMONIAL TO A DOG.—On Tuesday night there was a strong muster of the parishioners of Whitechapel for the purpose of presenting a dog, named Bill, belonging to one of the conductors of the Royal Society's fire-escapes, with a memento of their appreciation of the services rendered by him at fires at the east end of London. The testimonial consists of an elaborately-chased collar, on which some doggerel lines were engraved; and "Bill" seemed to be proud of his honourably-acquired decoration.

A MURDER was committed on Sunday night in the vicinity of Ratcliff-highway. The murderer and his victim were sailors—the one an Italian and the other a Greek. A large sheath-knife was the instrument of death; and the wounded man, who had received six stabs, quickly died from loss of blood.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 883 boys and 839 girls, in all 1,722 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-50 the average number was 1,445. The deaths—which were previously above 1,000, and in July rose above 1,200—fell last week to 916. Though diarrhoea continues to exhibit more than its ordinary degree of prevalence, the health of the population generally appears to be better than it usually is in the third week of September. The number of children born last week exceeded that of persons of all ages who died by 776.

A HEAVY MILLINERY BILL.—At the resumption of the adjourned examination meeting *in re* Colonel William Petrie Waugh, of the "Eastern Banking Corporation," at the Bankruptcy Court last week, among the proofs tendered was a most extraordinary milliner's bill, by Miss Jane Clarke, of Regent-street, for £2,754 0s. 6d., of which £900 had been paid, leaving a balance of £1,854, incurred from 1850 to 1856 by Mrs. Waugh, formerly Mrs. Carew. The account includes the following:—One lace handkerchief, £4 1s.; one ditto, £1 5s.; a pair of hair-bands, £1 1s.; deep black lace added to mantle, £5; point-lace bonnet, with emerald flowers, £12 1s.; white moiré antique dress, £12 12s.; Brussels lace veil, £15 1s.; ditto head-dress, £7 17s. 6d.; sprigged muslin slip, £11 11s.; three lace chemisettes, £5 3s.; six richly-embroidered lace collars, £15; pair of turquoise pins, £6 7s.; peach moiré dress, £10 10s.; ten buttons, £5; a green and white Court dress, with blonde, pearls, ribbons, &c., £51 6s.; emroidered handkerchief, £5 5s.; black lace something, with mosaic festenings, £5 8s.; mantle to suit ditto, £11 11s.; a rich black velvet dress, with Maltese lace and fringe, £24 4s.; brown muslin dress, with flounces and fringe, £17 11s.; velvet dress, trimmed with real black lace and ribbons, £9 2s. 6d.; pair of Alençon lace sleeves, £5 8s.; point-lace parasol, £10 10s.; a hoop, £1; another moiré antique dress, £13 12s.; blue ditto, £11 11s.; lace Spanish mantilla, £12 12s.; another moiré antique dress, with extra moiré velvet and ribbon trimmings, £18 18s. The account from January, 1856, to February, 1857, consists principally of a *trousseau* for Miss Carew on the occasion of her marriage with Sir Charles Pigot. It includes white glass ball dress, with blonde silver and blue, £18; wreath of blue azalea and silver, £2 2s.; flowers and strings to bonnet, £1 1s.; bonnet, with white, £5 10s. to £6 4s.; ditto white, £5 10s. to £6 4s.; lace mantilla, £12 12s.; lace train, £12 12s.; lace parasol, £18 18s.; a Vézére point flounce, £8 4s.; crystallised glace dress, with orange-blossoms and pearl, £21; silver dress, with Maltese lace, £13 12s., &c. Among the proofs allowed is one of £1,507 for jewellery. There is also a claim against the estate of 45 guineas for only one month's boxes (July, 1856) at Her Majesty's, the Haymarket, Adelphi, and Olympic Theatres. Some of the items in the £1,507 bill for jewellery are said to be as remarkable as those contained in the bill for millinery.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO has chosen for his successor the son who is now Governor of Tafiat.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge has arrived at Hanover, from visiting his estates in Holstein. His Excellency will resume his diplomatic duties next month, or even in November.

A FORTRESS TO DEFEND THE SEA OF AZOFF.—The *Cologne Gazette* mentions that a fortress of the first class is to be built on Mount Mithridates, near Kerch, for the purpose of protecting the entrance to Yenikale. Engineers have already arrived on the spot, from St. Petersburg, to carry out the project, the cost of which is estimated at 12,000,000 silver roubles.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.

GREAT heaviness has prevailed in the national Stock Market during nearly the whole of the week, owing, in some measure, to the great anxiety with which the next news from India is looked forward to. The unfavourable commercial advices both from the East and the United States have, likewise, had great influence upon the jobbers; and it must be admitted that the present state of the discount market is anything but satisfactory. Large demands have been made upon the Bank of England, as well as upon the private bankers, for accommodation, but which have been well met, though at stringent rates. For instance, no paper is now done by the large discount-houses under 5 per cent; and six months' bills are charged 6. From the fact that the shipments of bullion to the Continent have considerably increased—only about £120,000 out of the late heavy imports from Australia having been disposed of to the Bank—it has been assumed in several quarters that higher rates will shortly prevail. At present, however, there are no positive indications of a change of this nature, but much will depend upon the turn affairs may take in India. Our latest advices are certainly unfavourable, very little produce having arrived at the large shipping ports; still it is possible that large quantities of silver have yet to be forwarded to India, more especially as the rates which the East India Company are charging for bills are in favour of the bullion movement. American letters, too, disclose a state of things to be regretted. Numerous large firms had succumbed to a money crisis, and, consequently, heavy remittances in bullion to this country have been checked. All securities were falling in price, and the charges for accommodation were as much as thirty per cent. We admit that these features are decidedly against our Money Market; but we must bear in mind that we have nothing to apprehend from a monetary convulsion similar to that through which the United States are now passing.

The imports of bullion have been about £400,000; but only about £20,000 has come to hand from New York. The exports have been almost wholly confined to about £100,000 in Australian gold.

On the Continent money is advancing in price. The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate to 6 per cent, which is now the current quotation at Hamburg. The Paris Bourse is exceedingly depressed, although the fall in prices appears to have been checked. The Shares of the Crédit Mobilier have sold at a ruinous sacrifice, and Railway Securities have become a mere drug.

On Monday the Consol Market was heavy:—The Three per Cents for Money were 90 1/2; for Account, 90 3/4; India Bonds were 22s. dls.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 2s. dis.; India Stock marked 210. Scarcely any change took place in the quotations on Tuesday:—The Three per Cents were 90 1/2 for Money, and 90 3/4 for Account. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents realised 7s. Long Annuities, 180, 2 3-16; India Bonds, 208, dls.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 2s. dis. India Stock was 210 to 212. There was very little business done on Wednesday:—The Three per Cents were 90 1/2 for Transfer, and 90 3/4 for Account. The New Three per Cents were done at 90 1/2; India Bonds, 22s. dls.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 2s. dis.; Bank Stock, for Account, marked 21 1/2. The dealings on Thursday were trifling, but without leading to any change in the Cents, for Money, were 90 to 90 1/2; for the Account, 90 1/2; Exchequer Bills were lower, viz., 2s. to 18s. dis.; the Bonds, 90 1/2; India Stock was 210.

Most Foreign Securities have been devoid of animation. Compared with the previous week, however, the fluctuations in prices have been trifling. Buenos Ayres Six per Cents have realised 83 1/2; Danish Five per Cents, 101 1/2 ex div.; Ecuador New Consolidated, 13 1/2; Ditto, Land Warrants, 3; Granada New Active, 21 1/2; Ditto, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents Deferred, 5; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 69 1/2 ex div.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 50; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45 1/2; Spanish Three per Cents, for Account, 40 1/2; Ditto, New Deferred, 23 1/2; Swedish Four per Cents, 83; Turkish Six per Cents, 94 1/2; Ditto, Four per Cents, 99 1/2; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 31 1/2; Dutch Four per Cents, 100; Chilean Six per Cents, 105; Mexican Three per Cents, 21 1/2; and Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99 1/2.

There has been a steady business done in most Joint-stock Bank Shares:—Australia have marked 88 1/2; Bank of Egypt, 15 1/2; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18 1/2; London Chartered of Australia, 18; London and Westminster, 47 1/2; National Provincial of England, new, 21 1/2; National Bank, 38; Ottoman, 19; Provincial of Ireland, 61 1/2; Union of Australia, 51 1/2; and Western of London, 37.

In Miscellaneous Securities exceedingly little has been doing, and the quotations have ruled somewhat lower. Canada Government Six per Cents have been done at 110; Victoria Government Securities, 106; Australian Royal Mail, 2 1/2; Electric Telegraph, 105 1/2; London General Omnibus, 3 1/2; Fife River Land and Mineral, 2; Royal Mail Steam, 58; Crystal Palace, 14; New South Wales, 13; National Discount Company, 3 1/2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70 1/2; Ditto, New, 15; Berlin Waterworks, 5; East London Preference, 26; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 92; Hungerford-bridge, 6 1/2; and Vauxhall, 17 1/2.

Nearly all Railway Securities have continued very inactive, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 82 1/2 ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 33 1/2

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.



DELHI, FROM THE FLAGSTAFF TOWER, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.



SKETCH AMONG THE REMAINS OF THE CANTONMENT BAZAAR, DELHI.



SUBSEEMUNDEE, DELHI, FROM THE MOUND BATTERY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

SKETCHES BEFORE DELHI.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at the camp before Delhi with the three Sketches, engraved upon the preceding page, of portions of the suburbs of Delhi, which at this moment possess considerable interest.

First is a View of Delhi from the Flagstaff Tower, looking S.E. In the foreground is the terrace of the tower; opposite the centre battlement is the road leading from the Flagstaff to Cashmere Gate and Battery; to the left is the Fort of Selighur; to the right of the road is a portion of the city wall, the Mores of Shah Bastion, the Lahore Gate Battery, and the Lahore Gate; and to the extreme right is the Kootub. To the right are Metcalfe House, Mound, and Stable Picket. The Palace, Mosque, and Church of Delhi, and the river and bridge of boats, are also shown.

The second View shows the ruins of the Cantonment Bazaar, with the Flagstaff Tower in the distance. This cantonment was fired and destroyed by the mutineers at the commencement of the outbreak at Delhi.

The third View shows Subseemundee, sketched from the Mound Battery—a point often mentioned in the despatches and private letters from the camp. In the left distance is the high ground of Baharipore or Kissingunge, and to the left is the ridge coming down from Hindoo Rao's. In the centre distance is Largo Sarai, and below is Subseemundee. To the right are thickly-wooded grounds and gardens, and the direction of the Kumaul road.

In the following intelligence some of the above points are mentioned:

From the 14th to the 23rd the rebels remained under cover. On the 24th of July, however, they came out in force with field guns round by the Cashmere gate, and moved upon our position at the Metcalfe Battery under cover of the fire of heavy guns from the city walls. They were taken in flank by a force under Brigadier Showers, when they fled precipitately, saving their guns only by the rapidity of their flight. Our loss was small, but we had a few officers wounded—Colonel Drought, 6th Rifles; Colonel Seaton, 35th Native Infantry; Major Turner, Artillery; Captain Money, Artillery. Lieutenant Law, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, was held. Our troops have now been engaged in no less than twenty-three sanguinary engagements before Delhi, yet their courage is as high as ever it was, and they can beat the mutineers even when they are hundred to one!

A Correspondent in the British camp near Delhi, writing on the 26th July, thus reports proceedings:

We are lying on the defensive till we receive reinforcements, only firing from our batteries when the enemy provoke us by opening theirs or coming out at the gates. They are continually getting in reinforcements. We were not troubled after the affair of the 6th till the 15th. The day before they fired a salute of twenty-one guns for the sack of Agra and the reverse we had experienced there. They vowed to carry our batteries next day, and came out in great force to storm the pickets under Hindoo Rao's house and in the Subseemundee. They brought two guns to bear upon our right. Our men, under good cover, kept them back for several hours, only losing twelve men, when Brigadier Chamberlain, the Adjutant-General, ordered out our infantry and two troops of Horse Artillery into the Subseemundee. The infantry went in to clear the thickets and gardens in front of Hindoo Rao's Hill and the Subseemundee. As they came upon the enemy they gave a tremendous cheer and dashed on. The Dehliswallahs turned their backs and ran in crowds to the gates. The artillery galloped up and poured a shower of grape into them. Our force was within 200 yards of the walls. Such a shower of grape and musketry fell upon us that we were compelled to fall back. Chamberlain had his arm shattered below the shoulder. Our loss was as heavy as 200 men killed and wounded, including thirteen officers. We retired in good order. The enemy did not follow us far.

Since General Wilson has assumed command we have remained more strictly on the defensive. We are strengthening our position every day, and demolishing the houses, and clearing the thickets in the Subseemundee.

We had a skirmish there on the 19th, and lost about forty men in our eagerness to pursue the enemy. They attacked our picket at Metcalfe's House, in front of our left flank, on the 23rd. They were easily repulsed. We lost very few men, but unfortunately three officers were severely wounded and one killed.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The following narrative of events has been prepared by order of the Government at Calcutta.

The narrative transmitted by the mail on the 21st ult. contained the news received up to that date.

AGRA.—A letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated June 30, accompanying, gives the occurrences in the north-west provinces up to that date. Last news up to July 19. The fort is still occupied, and tranquillity has been restored in the city and cantonments. On the 5th of July 500 of the 3rd Regiment, with the European Horse Battery, moved out to attack the Meerut mutineers. Two ammunition wagons blew up, and want of ammunition compelled the troops to retire, which was done in an orderly manner. The result was the removal of the troops into the fort, where the European inhabitants had already been assembled. The Agra Government has been desired to open a communication daily with Delhi, as well as Cawnpore. Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton was directed to take command of the troops, superseding Brigadier Polwhele.

ALLAHABAD.—Supplies of all kinds collecting fast. Country tranquil, and order restored here as well as in the neighbourhood. An extensive intrenchment is being made under the directions of Captain Yule, of the Engineers. The country have provided supplies of all kinds, which are being stored for the troops expected.

ATTOCK.—No news.

AZIMGUR.—The mutiny of the 12th Irregular Cavalry at Segowlee compelled the Azimgur party to abandon that place a second time. The troops had previously had some engagements with the insurgents and Mudha Persaud. The detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry on duty at Azimgur deserted on hearing of the mutiny of the headquarters of the corps, but did no injury to their officers. Five hundred Ghurkhas have been ordered to this place, but had not arrived.

BARRACKPORE (Fort William).—Nothing remarkable. There was a considerable panic among the inhabitants of Calcutta at the time of the Bukeercoo, which, however, passed off quietly. The body guard have had their arms, &c., lodged in the arsenal. Two regiments of Madras Native Infantry have reached Calcutta, and are about to be dispatched, one to Dinapore by steam, the other up the trunk road. One hundred European infantry and a detachment of 120 Sikhs have been sent to Kancegunge. The Sikhs have been taken from all the native regiments below Allahabad, and formed into a separate corps. At present only 120 have been brought together.

BARKILLY.—No news.

BENARES.—A fortified position has been taken up at Rajghat. Guns have been sent down from Allahabad and Chunar to mount on the works. All quiet. The Irregular Cavalry remnant of the 13th was disarmed and deprived of their horses on the 6th instant.

BERHAMPORE.—The troops, consisting of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry and about 400 men of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, were disarmed without difficulty on the 2nd of August. The Newab Nazem's troops and the townspeople were also disarmed quietly on the following day. The horses of the cavalry as well as the arms were taken away from them.

BHAUGULPORE.—All quiet by last accounts. Orders were sent to disarm the troops, but the Commissioner represents that the order could not be carried out at Bhaugulpoore; the greater part of the 5th Irregular Cavalry was in the district, when it would be impossible to carry into effect the disarming, and if the attempt were made it would be followed by the murder of the officers detached, as well as the civilians at outposts.

BOLUNDSHUHUR.—Nothing from this place.

CAWNPORE was reoccupied on the 17th. The Nana Sahib fled from Bithoor, which was taken possession of by the troops, his palace burnt, and magazine blown up; 13 guns were taken, and a number of animals. Brigadier-General Havelock's force effected the passage of the river by the 28th, having met with great difficulty on account of the want of boats. Brigadier-General Neill was left in command at Cawnpore, with a small force of 300 Europeans and some guns, and he had re-established the British authority in the city and the bazaar, and the neighbourhood was tranquil. General Havelock marched on the morning of the 29th, met the enemy at Oonou, defeated them, and took 3 guns. After resting he proceeded on, when the enemy advanced to meet him: an action took place, which resulted in the total defeat of the enemy, with the loss of 12 more guns. Brigadier-General Havelock proceeded on to Buseergunge, where he again met with opposition; but he took the place, driving out the enemy, and took four more guns—in all 19 guns.

CHUNAR.—Some additional fortifications are being made to strengthen the place; and fifty European infantry and a few artillery have been added to the station.

DACCA.—All quiet.

DELHI.—A message from Agra of the 19th July mentions that the troops had remained merely on the defensive up to the 14th. The mutineers attacked every third or fourth day, and were invariably repulsed with loss. Our force consists of about 6000 troops of all kinds, exclusive of sick and wounded. Up to the 14th there had been 150 killed; 583 were sick, and 352 were wounded.

DINAPORE.—The three native regiments, the 7th, 8th, and 10th, deserted bodily on the afternoon of the 25th, taking with them their arms. The percussion caps in store had been removed in the morning, and the demand to deliver over the caps in pouch was the immediate cause of the mutiny. An attempt was, after some delay, made to follow the mutineers, but its result was quite fruitless. Nothing was done for some days, when a detachment, consisting of two companies of the 10th Foot, two companies of the 22nd Foot, and fifty Sikhs, were sent, under Captain Dunbar, of the 10th, to drive the mutineers out of Arrah, to which place they had proceeded, and were besieging the civil officers and European residents. The party landed at night from the steamer, and proceeded towards Arrah. In the dark they were led into an ambuscade, were attacked by the mutineers, and driven back with the loss of nearly half the party. The remnant had returned to Dinapore. Major-General Lloyd has been removed from his command for his culpable neglect, and the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to institute the usual preliminary inquiry preparatory to his trial by court-martial. No further attempt made to relieve Arrah from Dinapore; but Major Eyre, of the Artillery, had proceeded from Buxar with three guns and 150 of the 5th Fusiliers, and is understood to have reached Arrah on the 3rd. This mutiny of the Dinapore troops has rendered the trunk road unsafe, and has put a stop to the telegraphic communication with Bonares. The mail-carts, however, continue to run regularly. Troops are now being sent along the trunk road to occupy it.

FEROZPORE.—No news. It is understood that the 10th Light Cavalry have been disarmed.

FUTTEHGHUR.—It is understood that Futtehghur has fallen. Many of the officers and European residents were killed, others escaped, were taken by the Nana at Bithoor, and were murdered at Cawnpore, on the 15th July, to the number of forty-nine.

GHAZIPORE.—All continues well. Two guns have been landed at this place. The Azimgur party had arrived.

GORAOPORE.—Five hundred Ghurkhas were at the place. Two companies of the 17th Native Infantry and the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed on the 1st inst.

GWALIOR.—No certain news had been received from this place at Agraa up to the 19th July. It was thought that the mutineers would not move away from Gwalior.

HANSI AND HISSAR.—Nothing from these places.

HAZAREEBAUGH.—Two companies of the 8th Native Infantry mutinied on the 1st. 200 men of the Rhamghur Battalion and two guns, which had been sent to disarm the men of the 8th, mutinied on the 2nd, and took off the guns. The Irregular Cavalry protected their officers. The head-quarters of the infantry of the battalion mutinied and took off four guns on the 4th and 5th. The cavalry have remained in Hindoo Rao's, containing the names of all the ladies who died between the 7th and 15th inst., from what are described as natural causes. The list appears to have been kept by a native doctor; and, deducting the names which it contains, it appears that 197 persons were massacred on the evening of the 15th. The names were not easy to make out, but they are something like the following:

7th.—Three persons died (names not given); Mrs. Keelan, cholera; Mrs. Boyce, dysentery.

8th.—Miss Glasgow, cholera; Mrs. Heles (name indistinct), wounds; Mrs. Harlow, cholera; Colonel Wiggles's boy, diarrhoea.

10th.—Miss Lindesay, cholera; Miss Fedhana (Fraser?), cholera; a baby two days old, cholera; Mrs. Laundel's boy, cholera; Mrs. Charley (Greenway's), cholera.

11th.—Mrs. Reid's child, diarrhoea.

12th.—Dr. Muir's girl (name doubtful), diarrhoea; Mrs. Lindesay, wound in the back; Marianne Conolly, cholera; William Simpson, cholera.

13th.—Mrs. Greenway's (supposed to be Ayah), diarrhoea; Mr. Brett's girl, diarrhoea.

14th.—Mr. Greenaway, diarrhoea; James Lee, diarrhoea.

15th.—T. Barker and Mrs. Gurney (diseases not named).

The building in which the mutiny took place is described as looking like a slaughter-house. According to the last accounts General Neill was compelling all the high-caste Brahmins whom he could capture among the sepoys to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash up the blood from the floor, a European soldier standing over each man with "cat," and administering it with vigour whenever he relaxed his exertions. The wretches, having been subjected to this degradation, which includes loss of caste, are then hanged, one after another. The punishment is said to be General Neill's own invention, and its infliction has gained him great credit.

A Calcutta paper has the following:

The writer of the painfully interesting Cawnpore letters, which we published yesterday, stated that he had picked up scraps of paper among the clothes of the unfortunate women who met their death in Nana Sahib's slaughter-house. The mournful memorials referred to are spotted with blood, and contain the following, inscribed upon them in pencil in female handwriting. Both the scraps seem to be leaves from private journals of two different parties, as the writing is not the same. One of these pieces of paper runs as follows:

Mama died 12th July. Alice died 9th July. George died 27th June. Entered the barracks 31st May. Cavalry left 5th June. First shot fired 6th June. Uncle Willy died 18th June. Aunt Lilly 17th June. Left barracks 27th June. Made prisoners as soon as we were at the river.

The other is in the following words:

We went into the barracks on the 21st of May; the 2nd Cavalry broke out at two o'clock on the morning of the 5th of June, and the other regiments went off during the day. The next morning, while we were all sitting out in front of the barracks, a 24-pounder came flying along and hit the intrenchment, and from that day the firing went on till the 25th of June; then the enemy sent a treaty, which the General agreed to, and on the 27th we all left the B to go down to A in boats. When we got to the river the enemy began firing on us; killed all the gentlemen and some of the ladies; set fire to the boats—some were drowned; and we were taken prisoners and taken to a house, put all into one room—

The above sad relics speak for themselves. Hard must be the heart of the reader that can peruse them without the strongest emotion.

THE SACRIFICE AT ARRAH.

The following letter is from one of the officers engaged in the disastrous affair at Arrah:

One hundred and ninety men of the 37th Queen's were dispatched from Dinapore at five o'clock on the evening of the 26th inst., in the *Hooru-gotta* steamer and troop-boat, destined for the relief of Arrah. It being moonlight, they steamed on until ten o'clock, when the moon went down, and shortly afterwards the vessel got aground. In this position they remained for about thirty-six hours, when the *Bombay* was sent up from Dinapore on the morning of the 29th with 150 men of the 10th and 70 Sikhs, the latter under the command of Captain Inglby. The *Bombay* towed off the troop-boat, but could not stir the *Hooru-gotta*. Leaving her there, she steamed up the river with the whole force, now numbering more than 400 men, and landed them, about four o'clock in the evening, about twelve miles from Arrah. From this point they began their march upon Arrah. On the way they were informed that the place had been evacuated by the mutineers; and, relying on this, Captain Dunbar, of the 10th, who commanded, persisted in pushing on. It was 11 p.m. and quite dark when they reached. They were at once fired into from both sides of the road; volley after volley was poured into them by the unseen enemy, and decimated their ranks. What with the darkness and the confusion arising from an unexpected attack, they now got separated, and were afraid to fire, not knowing whether they would be killing friends or foes. Thus they remained all night, being repeatedly fired into by the enemy, who were, no doubt, acquainted with their whereabouts. As morning dawned they found themselves terribly reduced in numbers, and, knowing they were much too weak to assume the offensive, began a retreat. Although this movement was conducted with all the skill that circumstances permitted, and under cover of skirmishers, they lost a great many men, being pursued by the enemy, who fired into them from behind trees and other hiding-places. It being impossible to carry away all those who were too severely wounded to walk, they were obliged to leave them to their fate. It is this circumstance which has made the total loss so heavy, amounting, as it does, to fully one-half of our force.

The remnant made good their retreat to the steamer (including all those whose wounds permitted them to be helped along), and returned to Dinapore at twelve o'clock yesterday. Thus ended this melancholy business. The march upon Arrah at night was very injudicious, as our soldiers never even had a chance of seeing the enemy until the following morning. The locality also was unknown to them. They had no means of carrying away their wounded, and I am told the men of the 10th had had nothing whatever to eat the whole day of the 29th.

I have heard only a few names of the officers who were killed—viz., Captain Inglby, Lieutenant Anderson, and Captain Dunbar.

THE RELIEF OF ARRAH.

The only bright thing connected with the Dinapore mutiny has been the gallant conduct of the little garrison at Arrah. They consisted of Littledale, the Judge; James Colvin, the assistant; Wake, the magistrate; and Combe, the collector; Boyle, the civil engineer; and some sub-officials and railway men, about twelve in all, with forty-five Sikhs. They were shut into a bungalow which Boyle had been fortifying in case of a row, expecting to be relieved after a few hours' struggle. When the Dinapore troops mutinied they, of course, made off towards Arrah, were allowed to cross in safety, and were then joined by Coor Sing with all his ryots—I suppose altogether 2000 men. They besieged this little band at once, and I believe on the first discharge

the garrison managed to slay some twenty of them. The Dinapore authorities sent some relief after some three or four days, and this force of 400 strong fell into an ambush, marching at night through mango groves without guns and without an advanced guard. They were nearly cut to pieces, and lost half their number. So ended the hope of relief in that quarter, and the Dinapore people got a panic, and never attempted to retrieve the disaster. In the meantime these men held out. Coor Sing brought light guns against them without effect. On the eighth day they were relieved from Buxar by Major Eyre, who took down three guns and 200 men, beat the mutineers and rabble near Jugdespore, and released the little garrison on the 3rd of August.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the little band who defended themselves so gallantly at Arrah:

ARRAH, AUG. 3, 10.30 a.m.
I received your letter this morning just after a couple of men came in to tell us relief was at hand. Yesterday the troops had an engagement with the enemy, some 2000 in number, and beat them back in charging. On Tuesday night we expected relief from Dinapore, as we heard heavy firing, but our men got caught among some groves and were so mauled that they had to retire.

They had no guns with them. We have kept this house with 46 Sikhs—splendid fellows—and 15 Europeans and half-castes; not a man on our side killed, and only one wounded dangerously, notwithstanding the enemy brought small guns against us. We were very nearly undermined, but we ran a counter one. Thank God for sending us well and in safety out of this, for I never expected to leave the house alive. We must have killed and wounded more than 50 of the enemy.

They expected to starve us, I fancy; but we have enough for another four or five days, having got in a sortie some sheep, and we dug a well inside. I write in an awful state of dirt and confusion, as the Goralog are expected every minute.

P.S. Of course we have nothing left in the world; but we must not mind, as we have our lives.

THE FORT OF AGRA.

A gentleman "intimately acquainted with the Fort of Agra and its capabilities of defence" writes as follows:—

As the rumours respecting the safety of our countrymen in Agra are of a gloomy character, and calculated to cause unnecessary and unfounded alarm to their relatives and friends, I beg to place at your disposal positive information from that fort up to the 22nd of July, contained in a letter from an officer of the Civil Service, holding a high position at Agra.

At that date the garrison were in good spirits and health, provisions and ammunition abundant. There were no rumours of attacks from any quarters, nor the presence in the vicinity of Agra of any hostile force; but they were anxiously looking out for the arrival of reinforcements.

As regards the strength of the fort and its capabilities of defence a lengthened residence and a thorough acquaintance with Agra enable me to add that there is no chance of their being overpowered, for the fort has guns of the heaviest calibre which completely command the city of Agra and all approaches by which assailants could attempt an attack.

The quarrels of the Sheehans and Sunnees during the Mohurram Festival are far more likely to tend towards the peace of the garrison than to create alarm, for the townspeople of those persuasions will have enough to do to settle their own religious broils, without attempting an ineffectual attack against a force prepared on all sides to resist them.

Mr. Walter Riddell, of Carves Carr, Lillieslie, Roxburghshire, writes to the *Times* as follows:—

For the comfort of those who have friends shut up in the fort of Agra, allow me to state that all continued well up to the 25th of July, the date of the last communication from my brother, in command of the 3rd Europeans, without any appearance of a further attack from the rebels, who, no doubt, remembered the punishment they received in the hard-fought battle of the 5th of July.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

Lieut. Farrer has addressed the following letter to the treasurers (Messrs. Arbutnott and Co.) at Madras for the North-west and Bengal Relief Fund. As Lieut. Farrer's detachment of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry (which was portrayed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 25th April) has been the first to come forward and display the good and loyal feeling prevalent throughout the Madras army, it is right, under present circumstances, that the simple and charitable act should have every publicity. Above all things, the Madras army should in no way be mixed up with the Bengal, between which there are no ties or sympathies in common. The Government display their faith in these troops by having denuded Madras of all European troops save the 43rd and 74th (Queen's). At Hyderabad and Nagpore, where attempts were made to tamper with the Madras troops, those men were seized and handed over for execution by our sepoys. We understand that all our Madras sepoys are not at all pleased at not being sent over to quash the mutiny, and take vengeance on the sepoys of Bengal. The following is the copy of the letter:—

To MESSRS. ARBUTNOT AND CO., MADRAS.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour of forwarding herewith 563 rs., being the amount subscribed by the detachment of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry now stationed at Coimbatore, in aid of the funds at present being raised towards the assistance of loyal subjects of the Crown and Company, or their families and orphans, &c., who have been or are sufferers owing to recent events in the north-west provinces. This sum remitted is a voluntary subscription, and every fraction of the same a spontaneous offering, produced upon learning a few days ago that funds were being raised for that object.

Those who have come forward to contribute their mites have been actuated therein by two motives—the one of sympathy for the distressed, the other of horror at the atrocious acts of those mutinous and treasonable monsters who have so foully disgraced the name of *sepoy* in the Bengal army.

I am not, with the exception of one instance, even aware of the amount of individual sums subscribed by the detachment under my command.

(Signed) ROWLAND FARRER, Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment 21st Regt. Madras Native Inf. Coimbatore, July 29, 1857.

N. B. A sepoy's pay is but 7, 8, or 9 rs., according to his service. The detachment here consists of (besides the European officer) but two native officers, fifteen non-commissioned, two drummers, and 100 sepoys.—R. F., Coimbatore, August 10, 1857.

An experiment is being tried, the result of which will be looked for in England and throughout Europe with anxious expectation. In consequence of a requisition from Calcutta, the 17th and 27th Madras Native Infantry, the 8th Madras Native Cavalry, and a company of Native Artillery (with native drivers), have been embarked at Madras for Bengal. The loyalty of our Madras army is about to be put to a severe test—a test to which it is evident it has been deemed unsafe to subject the army of the sister presidency in the Deccan. The Madras army is in composition and character essentially different from the armies of either of the other two presidencies. In the Bengal infantry, in 1852, of a total of 83,946 men, 12,699 were Mahometans, 26,033 Brahmins, and 27,938 Rajpoots. In the Bombay infantry, in the same year, of 25,938 men, 1920 were Mahometans, 6928 Brahmins and Rajpoots, and 8057 Maharratas. Whereas, in the Madras infantry, still in the same year, of 41,191 men there were only 2037 Brahmins and Rajpoots, and 452 Maharratas; and, though there were 15,790 Mahometans, these were mixed up with (so-called) Gentoos, of whom 16,570 were of Telenga, and 1792 of Tamil race.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)
SIR.—A British officer of high standing, just home from a German tour, where he fell in frequently with Russians, stated in my presence, on Saturday last, that one of these gentlemen, at a table d'hôte, sitting opposite to three English ladies (the only English present), rose as soon as the repast was ended, and proposed in a bumper, "Success to the King of Delhi." When will your eyes be opened to the true and only source of this Indian outbreak which the late Czar so openly predicted to be at hand long before he was gathered to his fathers, and which native merchants have for many years past been as openly talking of?

I am, yours faithfully, J. J.

P.S. The same officer at the same time mentioned that he heard in a café some English loudly declaring in English that Russian influence had a great deal to do with the Indian outbreak; and, on its being hinted that there were Russians present, he instantly repeated in French what he had been saying in English; when, after a little whispering between three gentlemen (who were the Russians alluded to), they rose and left the room.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—Our correspondent asks "when our eyes will be opened to the true source of the Indian mutiny?" We reply that our eyes are opened; and that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was the first journal to direct the attention of the public to the intrigues of the late Czar to foment dissatisfaction in the native Indian army. Our correspondent is evidently not a "constant reader"; or, if he be, he is certainly not a careful one.]

A GARLAND OF SONGS

FOR MUSIC.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE EVENINGS.

I.

In the summer evenings
When the wind blew low,
And the skies were radiant
With the sunset glow,
Thou and I were happy
Long, long, years ago.
Love, the young and hopeful,
Hovered o'er us twain,
Filled us with sad pleasure
And delicious pain,
In the summer evenings
Wandering in the lane.

II.

In the winter evenings
When the wild winds roar,
Blustering at the chimney,
Piping at the door,
Thou and I are happy,
As in days of yore.
Love still hovers o'er us,
Robed in white attire,
Drawing heavenly music
From an earthly lyre,
In the winter evenings
Sitting by the fire.

THE HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS.

I.

COME away! far away! from the hills of bonnie Scotland;
Here no more may we linger on the mountain—in the glen—
Come away! why delay? far away from bonnie Scotland,
Land of grouse, and not of heroes! Land of sheep, and not of men!

Mighty hunters, for their pastime,
Needless deserts in our shires,

Turn to waste our pleasant places,

Quench the smoke of cottage fires.

Come away! why delay? Let us seek a home denied us,
O'er the oceans that divide us from the country of our sires.

II.

Come away! far away! from the river; from the wild wood;
From the soil where our fathers lifted Freedom's broad claymore;
From the paths in the straths, that were dear to us in childhood;
From the kirk where love was plighted in the happy days of yore.

Men and women have no value

Where the Bruce and Wallace grew,

And where stood the clansman's shieling

There the red-deer laps the dew.

Come away! far away! But to thee, oh bonnie Scotland,
Wheresoever we may wander shall our hearts be ever true.

III.

Far away! far away! in the light of other regions
We shall prove how we love thee to our children yet unborn.
Far away! far away! we shall teach them our allegiance
To thy name and to thy glory, thou beloved, though forlorn.

At recital of thy greatness

Shall our warmest fervour swell;

On the story of thy sorrow

Shall our fondest memories dwell.

Far away! why delay? We are banished from our Scotland,
From our own, our bonnie Scotland! Fare thee well! oh! fare
thee well!

RAIN.

MY Love took shelter under the tree
From rain, the summer rain;

And I, by love made bold and free,

Took shelter with her in the lea

Of the wide high-spreading chestnut-tree,

And blessed the rain, the rain.

Quoth I, "Dost think the storm will pass?"

Quoth she, "I'm but a silly lass."

Quoth I, "True love hath rainbow light."

Quoth she, "Most beautiful and bright."

Quoth I, "My love is hard to tell."

Quoth she, "Come close, I'll listen well."

Oh rain! oh rain!

Oh blessed rain!

No sunshine ever shall come again

So dear to me as that stormy rain!

OVER THE WAY.

I.

WHEN cold-hearted Poverty knocks at my door,
And robs me of blessings I gathered before,
Takes a glass from my table, a coal from my fire,
And robes my dear Nelly in meaner attire,
I envy sometimes in the heat of the day
My very good friend who lives over the way.

II.

But when I sit down at my pleasant fireside,
And count o'er the joys I was never denied—
My sweet little wife, and the babes at her knee,
My health and my conscience unsullied and free—
No longer I suffer my wishes to stray,
Or envy my friend who lives over the way.

III.

He's wealthy, but feeble; he's titled, but old;
His son is a spendthrift, his wife is a scold;
Suspicious of others, ill pleased with himself,
His only delight is to reckon his pelf.
Were he ten times as rich, I'd refuse, night or day,
To change with my friend who lives over the way.

IV.

Though Poverty, frowning, peeps in at my door,
I'll neither be beaten nor vainly deplore;
I'll scare him away by hard work if I can,
And look in his face with the heart of a man;
And, hiving at home all the joys that I may,
Forget my poor friend who lives over the way.

SCEPTRE, CROWN, AND THORN.

I.

WHAT is a sceptre but a staff,
Though not so long as mine by half?
And I've a staff, a friend to me;
I cut it from the blackthorn-tree;
No gold or jewel, round it flaunt,
'Tis all the sceptre that I want.
So let the King enjoy his own—
I doubt it costs him many a groan.

Mine not so,

That I know;

As free from splendour as from care;—
Despise my sceptre if you dare!

II.

And what's a crown, if not a cap—
A cumbrous, heavy, thing, mayhap?
And I've a cap of easy size,
That shields my head and shades mine eyes;
A fence around my whole estate,
Wherein no lurking traitors wait.
So let the King enjoy his crown,
And line it well with fur and down;—
Sparkling bright
In the light,
Twill seam his forehead deep with care.
Despise my bonnet if you dare!

III.

And what's a throne, if not a seat,
Too high for love to reach its feet?
And I've a chair at my fireside
That's made for use, and not for pride;
Around its elbows, worn and old,
The children shake their locks of gold;—
So let the King enjoy his throne,
Unloved, unloving, and alone.
Come to me
If you'd see
An easy throne—a Queen most fair,
Despise my kingdom if you dare!

THE RED PETTICOAT AND THE WHITE.

I.

ON, the red, the flaunting petticoat,
That coverts the eye of day,
That loves to flare and be admired,
And blinks from far away;
It may delight the roving sight,
And charm the fancy free;
But if its wearer's half as bold,
I'll pass, and let her be;—
With her red, her flaunting petticoat,
She's not the girl for me!

II.

But the white, the modest petticoat,
As pure as drifted snow,
That shuns the gaze in crowded ways;
Whose follies come and go;
It stirs the primrose on its path,
Or daisy on the lea;
And if the wearer's like the garb,
How beautiful is she!
With her white, her modest petticoat,
Oh she's the girl for me!

A NEW FOOD FOR BEES.—Two agriculturists of the Department of the Var observed one day, in the month of May last, that all their bees had left their hives, although the latter were well filled and exceedingly heavy. Towards evening the fugitives returned heavily laden, but on the following morning set out again in a direction which was this time carefully noted by the farmers, who had been watching their doings. They immediately followed them, and soon arrived at a farm where cakes of tilled seed, which had been previously subjected to the press, were being beaten up into a paste with water, to be used as manure for potatoes. The bees were clustering round the tubs containing the paste, evidently enjoying a luxury hitherto unknown to them. The lesson was not lost upon the agriculturists, who immediately procured their bees abundance of this food, and have now been rewarded with nearly ten times the usual quantity of produce, besides an immense increase in the reproduction of the insect.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE St. Leger settling has been of the most remarkably satisfactory character; and, although the Ring made the public smart for their love of Blink Bonny and Ignoramus, the "bulls" and "bears" united for once in giving them, in turn, such a hit on Impériveuse as left the vast majority with no balance on the race. The fancy for Scott's mare forms such an era in its history that Harry Hall ought to be commissioned forthwith to paint a life-size portrait of her, to hang as a Turf trophy aloft in the Stock Exchange. She is, however, no flyer, and it is now stated that Mr. Scott purchased her from Lord Maidstone for £900. Lord Ladesborough is the new Doncaster steward in Lord Maidstone's place, and we are glad to see that his new 370-guinea purchase, Ellermire, has already twice prospered, like Rosa Bonheur, in his hands. The Zetland party plainly say that they have no excuse to make for their horse; and as it is impossible to believe that they had not satisfied themselves of his staying powers by a strong brush, if not a regular trial with Skirmisher and Vedette, neither of whom could have lost the St. Leger, we are driven back on the hypothesis that he felt a twinge in his faulty leg when the pace became strong, and could not act with it on the harder part of the course from the Red House in. The report as to his pulling up lame is incorrect; and we have no doubt that, from some cause or other, the whole of the running is untrue. Never did a Leger so completely falsify a Derby before, while its winner finished fourth some sixteen lengths behind Blink Bonny in the Oaks. The Blink Bonny vengeance of the mob on Friday was more intense than it was in the Acrobats year, as they even made a rush to get at the mare. Luckily, the "Champion" came to the rescue (aided by Baron Rothschild), as promptly as his brother in arms did in '51, and left undeniable traces on the countenance of the first assailant of Charlton. Nothing can be more unfair than the presumption that, because she ran the ground quicker by a second or two against a couple of wretches two days after, she ought to have won the St. Leger. Judged by the absurd time



"IMPERIEUSE," THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER STAKES, AT THE DONCASTER MEETING, 1857.

so we may hope to see the stripes and stars in front at last. Pryor (8 st. 6 lb.) has only run sixth for the Leicester Handicap, so his chance looks bad for the Cesarewitch, whatever Pryoress's may be.

Both the Johnstone and Cookson yearlings fell below their last year's sale average, and 500 guineas was the highest price reached by any yearling during the week, the blood of old Touchstone keeping up its proud pre-eminence. Two of them reached the above price, and four of them averaged 408 guineas. Caucasian (300 gs.), by The Cossack, was much admired, and so was a Kingston colt 310 gs. Among the Voltigeurs a half-sister to Sedbury reached 250 gs., and one of Stockwell's 220 gs. Vortex is in the market at 1000 gs., and Fly-by-Night at, we believe, the same figure.

Market Rasen, on Monday; Chesterfield and Whitehaven, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Northallerton, on Thursday and Friday, are the minor meetings of the week; while the ring will congregate at Newmarket on Tuesday for the 1st October. Ayacanora, Beechnut, Kent, Sir Colin, and Chevalier d'Industrie, are in the Three-year-Old Triennial; Star of the East and Blanche of Middlebie will probably meet in the Buckenham; Schiedam, Anton, and Turbit are in the Grand Duke Michael; and Hepatica seems likely to be thereabouts in the Hopeful. On Wednesday Fazzoletto (said to be quite brisk again), Aleppo, and Melissa are in the Three-year-Old Triennial; and Skirmisher will give nothing a chance in the St. Leger. On Thursday Star of the East and Maid of Masham filly are the best-known names in the Two-year-Old Triennial; and York in the Rutland Stakes.

The coursing season commences at Biggar on Tuesday, but owing to Mr. Nightingale's resignation, from ill-health, we have not heard who is to judge in his place. Cricket may be said to end with the week, and on Monday the United play twenty-two of England at Kelso; while the All England, after playing twenty-two of Richmond

and district in Yorkshire on Monday and Tuesday, present themselves at Glasgow on Thursday against twenty-two of Scotland. On Saturday the Royal London Yacht Club have their closing trip, and meet at Blackwall at four p.m.

On dit, that Sir John Trollope is to hunt the north-east part of the Cottesmore country two days a week, and to have the kennels at Bytham.

THE ST. LEGER WINNER.

IMPERIEUSE, the winner of the St. Leger Stakes at the late Doncaster meeting, is a rich bay mare, standing 15 hands 3 inches high, with no white about her except a few saddle marks. Her head is very expressive, with prominent forehead and large ears. Her neck is very prettily set on the jowl. Very deep in her shoulders, and girth, and ribs. Somewhat long in the back; very wide hips; good long quarters; great power in her thighs and length from hip to hock; fair-sized bone; with very sound wiry-looking legs. She shows a great deal of breeding; and on the St. Leger day, in the sun, her coat was like a piece of satin.

Impérieuse was bred at the Royal stud. She is by Orlando, dam Eulogy. Impérieuse was bought at the last Royal sale, by Lord Maidstone, for 400 guineas, and last year she became the sole property of Mr. John Scott, who has found her a lucky purchase, having won the One Thousand Guineas with her, in addition to the St. Leger.

NEW BARRACK AT CHALONS.

THIS new Barrack has just been completed at the Camp at Chalons, by order of the Emperor of the French, by Mr. Hemming, the patentee, at Clift House Works, Bow. The Illustration shows a vertical section of the Barrack.

The following is the patentee's description of buildings of this class:— They are intended to be constructed partially underground, according to the nature of the ground, the climate, and purposes for which they are designed.

The walls, above ground, consist of frames of uniform size, of angle iron, fitted in with corrugated sheet iron, and bolted together laterally. The roof is formed of curved corrugated sheet iron, of sufficient substance to resist the weight of the superincumbent layer of earth, and is supported by two rows of angle-iron purlines, on upright columns or standards, which divide the building into convenient spaces for stables or other purposes. The eaves of the curved roof are secured to the side walls by screws.

The ground is excavated from the body of the building to the required depth, and forms the abutment to that portion of the walls of the building above ground, as well as a covering for the roof above the corrugated iron, to regulate the temperature. The entrances to the stables and loft are at one end of the building, and light and ventilation are provided at both ends, as also in the roof.

The great advantages of these buildings are economy of cost and durability. From the nature of the material and construction, they may be taken down and re-erected any number of times, without damage to any of the parts, and cannot be destroyed for fuel. The several parts being multiples of each other, no skilled labour is required for their erection, which may be effected, in the case of a barrack for fifty men, by twenty-five men in twelve hours, if the ground to be excavated be of an average quality. The measurement of these buildings has a decided advantage over all others for exportation, being only about one-fifth of those of timber of the same dimensions. Being partially under ground, and the roof covered with earth to the required depth, these buildings are far cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than any other description of buildings, for either hot or cold climates. The buildings are perfectly weather, water, and fire proof, and the superincumbent earth renders them shotproof to the height of five feet from the floor.



NEW BARRACK AT THE CAMP OF CHALONS.



PART OF SCARBOROUGH.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EGOMET.—If "Egomet" will look attentively for five minutes at the Problem and Solution in question he will see that the latter is perfectly correct, and that the best defences possible are given to Black. In the variation, if Black play 2. B to Q Kt 3rd, White obviously mates him by *Kt taking the Q B's Pawn*.

Z. Z.—All four very much below our standard.

R. B. W.—Many thanks. One of the batch is extremely neat. The others seem hardly equal to your best efforts.

H. M. O. H.—Enigma 1018, by Mr. W. Grimshaw, is a mate of three, not four, moves.

D. W. O. C. Sligo.—The address is Catherine-street, Strand, London.

FAIRFAX.—I. The President of the St. George's Chess Club is the Earl of Eglington. 2. Mr. Coccarne, the distinguished chess-player, resides in Calcutta; his "Loose Chess Leaves" have never been published.

THOMAS TIGHE.—It is legal to touch the Rook before the King in Castling; but we hope the new laws will insist upon the King being first moved.

S. W. S.—You can obtain a short treatise on "Four-handed Chess" of Messrs. Sherwin, chess-board manufacturers, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. P.—The manufacturers of the "Staunton" chessmen, and of the "In Statu Quo" boards and men, are Messrs. Jaques, Ivory-tumers, Hatton-garden, London.

A CONSTANT READER. Bristol.—To what Problem do you refer? Your note says "No. 796;" but we have published no diagram so numbered.

L. N. R.—Your Solution of Problem No. 794 is correct in every particular.

L. L. L.—Peshawur.—The Problem intended for the Manchester Tourney has been handed to us, and shall be examined.

C. F. d. St. Petersburg.—The best of the games at the late meeting shall be published in due course. With regard to the laws, it is earnestly to be wished that the Committee of the St. Petersburg Club will pause before deciding on the adoption of a code of rules differing in so many important particulars from the regulations in force elsewhere. Let them wait, at all events, until the Chess community of the United States have pronounced an opinion.

A. DE B. Paris.—It is far from improbable that we may be tempted to avail ourselves of your friendly offer during the autumn.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 709 by N. B., Old Fogey, Maxman, T. H., Delta, B. H. D., Alpha, H. B. M., C. F. Mango, M. P., T. C., Dublin, Scotia, Drax, G. W., Iota, F. P., Winifred, Pe'res, H. D. W., Andrew, G. M. S. C. J., Henricus, J. O., Peterkin, Max, Mortimer, T. P. S., G. P., F. N., W. D. W., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF MR. HORWITZ'S END GAME NO. 1045.

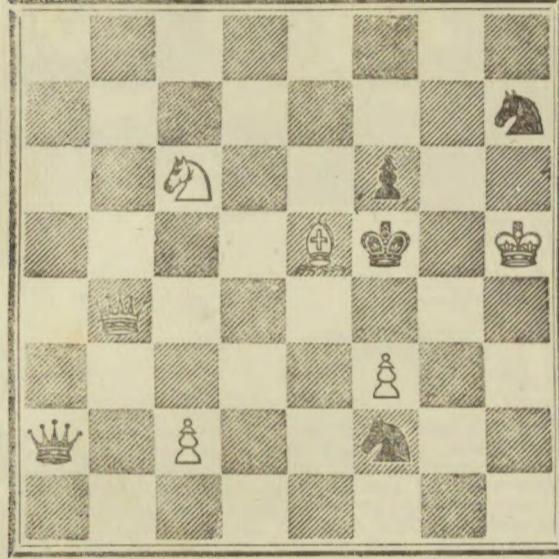
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K 4th (ch) K to K 4th 4. R to Q B 5th (ch) K to Q 2nd
2. B takes B (d ch) K takes B (best) 5. K takes Q Kt P P to Q R 4 (best)
3. P to K 5th (ch) K takes R 6. R to Q B 4th

White must now gain the Queen for his Rook, and afterwards win easily.

PROBLEM NO. 710.

By C. W. of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

A couple of smart skirmishes between Mr. ANDERSEN and Mr. KIPPING.
(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.) BLACK (Mr. A.) WHITE (Mr. K.) BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 12. P takes K P Q Kt takes P
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 13. Q Kt to Q 2nd K Kt to K 5th
(Why not have taken the K Kt, checking, and then have castled on the King's side?)
14. P to K R 3rd K Kt tks K B P
15. K tks Q Kt P Q P takes Kt
16. Q R to Q Ktsq K B to K 6th
17. K R takes Kt Q takes R (ch)
18. K to R sq Q B tks K R P
19. P takes B

(The position is remarkable, for, exposed to danger as the White King appears, Black has no power to attack him.)

20. Q takes K P (ch) K to Q 2nd
21. R to K B sq

And Black resigned.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. K.) WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. K.)
If Black dared to capture the Rook, White would win easily by first checking with his Bishop at Q Kt 5th.)
13. Q B to K B 4th
(A very censurable move. K to Q 2nd would have been much more effectual in lessening the danger.)
14. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) P to Q B 3rd
15. P takes P Castles
16. P tks Q Kt P (ch) K takes P
17. Q Kt to Q 2nd K B takes K Kt
18. Q B takes B Q takes Kt
19. K B to Q R 6th (ch)
20. Q to K B 3rd (ch) Kt to Q 4th
21. Q R to Q Kt sq
And Black surrendered.

(This attack is very ingeniously conducted.)

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1050.—By R. B. WORMALD.

White: K at Q R 2nd, R at K R 6th, B at K R 5th, Kt at Q B 4th, Ps at Q 5th, Q B 3rd and 5th.

Black: K at Q R 5th, R at K R 5th, B at K B sq, Kt at K Kt 2nd, Ps at K B 5th, Q R 2nd and 4th.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1051.—By an Officer of the French War-steamer *l'Arcole*.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, R at Q Kt 6th, B at K B 5th, Kt at K B 8th and K Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q B 5th, P at K 2nd.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 1052.—Schachzeitung.

White: K at Q 8th, R at Q 3rd and Q Kt sq, B at Q 4th, Ps at K 4th and Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q R 7th, Kt at Q R 8th, Ps at K B 7th, K 4th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 6th.

White to play and mate in five moves.

A CHESS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—Professor Allen, of Philadelphia, the possessor of a magnificent collection of rare chess books, writes thus on the subject of a Damiano in his library:—"Schmid makes the first edition of Damiano to have been one in Gothic letters without date; and the second to have been one in Roman letters, likewise without date; and the third to have borne the date of 1512. All the editions after 1512 are dated. Now, Von der Laza is satisfied (preface to his translation) that Schmid is mistaken in making the Gothic edition the first. The undated Roman type edition (he says) has less-used diagrams and other marks of being earlier. Of course he must be right. But I have a copy of an undated Roman type edition—one earlier, therefore, than 1512—but which differs in the corresponding pages from that which Von der Laza translated from, and from which he takes his *justissime*. There exists, therefore, an edition not known to Schmid, later than Von der Laza's copy, and yet earlier than 1512. It is probably the third edition, Schmid's third (1512) being the fourth."

LITERATURE.

LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Mrs. SPEIRS. Smith, Elder, and Co. Since the earlier researches of Captain Wilford, Sir William Jones, and other pioneers of Indian literature, the materials of historic criticism have been very largely accumulated. Important discoveries have been made of coins, inscriptions, and manuscripts. The labours of Colonel Rawlinson in deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions in Assyria and Persia have been rivalled by Mr. James Prinsep in India, who succeeded in interpreting the various mysterious characters imprinted on rocks and columns, from which modern scholars have been enabled, among other important facts, to determine the epoch of the earliest written testimony to Buddhism. Sanskrit scholars have made profound researches into that ancient language, which contains the deeper or sublimer doctrines of the older religion of the East, and a blaze of light has been thrown on the obscurities of Indian archaeology. Much, however, remains to be explored, though it is now generally admitted that Sanskrit is the parent of all other classic tongues, from minute inquiries by the learned into the structure and affinities of language. The precise geographical site of the earliest people has not been defined, but there is a general concurrence of opinion that it must be fixed somewhere in Central Asia. From this spot emigration proceeded, the travellers into new regions carrying with them the language of their native home; and thus it is presumed that Sanskrit was propagated, and subsequently modified or transmuted; so that what in fact was merely a dialect has been accepted by posterity as a primitive and independent tongue. To inquiries of this character the volume before us is devoted, and Mrs. Speirs has executed her difficult task with rare intelligence, judgment, and erudition. A searching analysis is given of the Vedas, Brahmanism, and Buddhism. The old religious doctrine is skilfully unfolded. The reader is made acquainted with many of the most beautiful and ingeniously-constructed poems of Oriental antiquity, rich in the marvellous and fantastic, the heroic and the pathetic; and this portion of the work is rendered the more attractive by the masterly metrical translations of Mr. Griffiths. Some charming specimens are also given of Indian dramatic literature, and in this manner our fair authoress illustrates "Life in Ancient India."

The religious element is born in man, and is inseparable from his nature, however various and even absurd it may have been in its development. This conclusion is obviously true, if we merely consider that man, in all ages and in all countries, whether civilised or savage, has felt himself dependent on some power external to himself. It is a confession of his own helplessness, and the origin of prayer. The facts remain, whether the form of worship be material or spiritual; and they may be detected in all cosmogonies, theogonies, and astro-theological systems invented by man, and in all the varieties of heathenism. Christianity has revealed in purity what unaided reason could not discover; but man has ever been religious in his nature, however erroneous the creed he may have adopted. That man has ever felt that he stood in need of a protector is illustrated by the adoration of Indra, a local deity of strictly Indian origin. "Indra," writes Mrs. Speirs, "is a personification of the firmament, particularly in the capacity of sending down rain. He personifies the sky or the atmosphere, and may be called the God of Clouds and Storms. He is invoked to strike the demon Vrita, who withholds the periodical rains, upon which the fertility of the country depends." He is thus described in the Veda:—"He strikes off the head of the earth—shaking Vrita with his rain—causing hundred-spiked Vagra (thunderbolt). His might has been gloriously displayed, and Indra rolls up, and spreads out both heaven and earth, as men do a skin carpet." This is a form of Materialism, but the worship is one of gratitude for bursting the clouds, and refreshing and fertilising the thirsty earth. When the Hindus had made some advance in religious contemplation, and formed some vague conceptions of the soul of the universe, they represented it under the form of a horse; and, however fantastic the choice of such an animal, the figure was most powerfully expressed in language:—

Morning is his head;
The sun his eye;
Air his breath; the moon his ear;
The world his intellect; the earth his feet;
The celebrated Veda is his speech.

In course of time, probably after long intervals, the more learned of the priests, convinced of the error of mere Materialism, formed ideas of spirituality which were the result of philosophical speculation. They felt that there was a Power nearer to them than all the Gods of Nature, which, indeed, were the creatures of their own imaginations, and that Power they named Brahme, which "means originally force, will, wish, and the propulsive power of creation." Here is a specimen of their more purified notions, translated by Colebrook, in an attempt to account for creation:—

Then there was no entity, nor non-entity,
No world, nor sky, nor aught above
it;

Nothing anywhere,
Nor water deep and dangerous.

Death was not,
Nor then was Immortality,

Nor distinction of the Day or
Night,

But THAT breathed without affliction.

This varied world uprose?

He who in the highest heaven is
ruler, does know; [knowledge.

But not another can possess that

This universe was enveloped in
darkness,
And was undistinguishable water.
Who knows and shall declare whence
and why

This creation (ever) took place?

The Gods are subsequent to the
production of this world;

Who then can know from whence

This varied world uprose?

He who in the highest heaven is
ruler, does know; [knowledge.

But not another can possess that

In this extract the term *THAT* is used for Deity. Hereditary caste is a Brahmanical innovation on the earliest form of political government, which admitted the rule of Kings; but the code of Manu asserted the supremacy of the Brahmins as a fact coeval with creation. Hereditary caste established four races of men, and imposed on each separate rights and duties. These four classes were Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras, who sprang in the order mentioned from the mouth, the arm, the thigh, and the foot of Brahma. The duties of the four castes are thus defined:—

Brahmins are to read the Veda and to teach it, to sacrifice, to conduct sacrifices for others, to give alms if rich, and to receive gifts when poor; Kshatriyas are to defend the people, give alms, and read the Veda; Vaisyas are to keep cattle, carry on trade, lend at interest, and cultivate the land; whilst to Sudras one principal duty is assigned—namely, to serve the before-mentioned classes.

This was a cunningly-devised scheme to perpetuate priestly domination, and it has been perpetuated to our times. In a social point of view no polity could be more pernicious, as it keeps all ranks in the station in which they were born, and destroys all the springs of emulation. The life of the Sudra was one of unmitigated degradation; and if a Brahman killed a Sudra he was only required to pay a fine awarded for killing a cat, dog, lizard, or crow. Their scale and classification of punishment in a future state as connected with the metempsychosis or transmigration of souls was, in the following details, absurdly ludicrous:—"If a man steal grain in the husk he shall be born a rat; if a mixed yellow metal, a gander; if exquisite perfumes, a musk-rat; if potheads, a peacock; if raw grain, a hedgehog." No Brahman could read the Veda even to himself if a Sudra were present; and to teach it to one of that unhappy race was a grave sin. The division into castes affected the lending of money, the rate of interest being fixed at two in the hundred for a Brahman, three for a Kshatriya, four a Vaisya, and five from a mechanic or Sudra, but never more, as interest per month. More than this "the wise call unusual."

The ancient Hindus were not deficient in the arts. Dr. Roxburgh is of opinion that the Western World is indebted to India for its knowledge of the rotation of crops in agriculture. The law punished a farmer who failed to sow his fields in due time with the forfeiture of "ten times as much as the King's share of the crop that might otherwise have been raised." In the manufacture of iron they were proficient; and it is now known that the famous Damascus blades were of Indian steel, manufactured in the west of India. The skill with which they worked granite into beautiful forms is the best proof of the excellence of their tools. In the manufacture of cotton they have never been equalled; and Mrs. Speirs observes, that "the time may soon arrive when it will appear incredible that a fabric of ten yards in length and one yard wide should weigh only 3 oz. 2 dwts., and pass readily through a small ring. Similar to this must have been the 'woven air' of Sanskrit literature, and the robe in which a woman exhibited herself in Buddhist story, and was punished for going about unclad."

Our learned authoress has reviewed the three great systems of Sanskrit philosophy, to which our limited space forbids us doing justice; and we must content ourselves with quoting an outline of the third system, the essence of the Vedanta:—

It starts from the point that Brahme is the Eternal, Universal Soul, and proceeds to show man's relation towards Brahme. Human souls are a portion of the universal soul, "deposited in a succession of sheaths, enveloping one another like the coats of an onion;" and the aim of life must be to free the soul from these encumbrances. This is to be done by knowledge or by learning that Buddhi (intellect) and all human faculties are ignorance and delusion. Buddhi (intellect) takes the chief part in this, divesting itself of its enveloping sheaths, and then discriminating that all is God only. All that is not Brahme it perceives to be ignorance, and ignorance is nothing; therefore the act of the understanding, which rightly recognises the Indivisible (Brahme), is itself a nonentity, and disappears in the act of recognition. The consequence is that man has no individuality; for so long as he perceives his own existence he is in ignorance. The removal of ignorance is like the removal of a mirror in which a countenance was reflected—remove the mirror and nothing remains but the countenance, or Brahme.

The fortunate discovery of Sir William Jones, in 1780, that the Sandracottus of the Greeks was the Chandragupta of the Hindus laid the foundation of the learned criticism which has been applied to Indian chronology, and has been the safe guide to placing events in their true order of date. Sir William founded the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, from which many eminent Oriental scholars have proceeded, among whom the late Mr. James Prinsep deserves most honourable mention. With indefatigable zeal he collected coins and studied inscriptions, and was the first to interpret the Indian characters on rocks and monuments, in which he has been followed by Lassen and Burnouf. Among other results it is now ascertained, from a critical examination of languages containing the records of past history, that Buddhism is a comparatively modern religion, and one of the most irrational; although some modern sceptics, who never can have studied the absurd dogmas of this silly creed, have had the profaneness to describe it as the basis of Christianity. Sakya-Muni, the founder of Buddhism, lived in a grossly corrupt age, and sought to purify morals by austerity and abnegation, and to that merit he is entitled. He and his followers absolutely ignored the religious element. Bishop Heber asked a priest of Buddha, in Ceylon, "Do you worship the gods?" The answer was, "No; the gods worship me." According to Mrs. Speirs the first feeling of popular Buddhism seems to have implied a cry of "Down with the Brahmins; all beings are equal; let gods and men start fair!" It was an attempt to supersede an established priesthood by a new sacerdotal authority. Buddhism, far from having any hopeful aspirations of a future state, proclaims the doctrine of eternal rest, or annihilation. All its virtues are negatives, and its leading principles are repulsive, as they command its votaries to suppress all natural emotions.

To this volume there is a lucid introductory chapter of what may be termed the classified geography of Hindostan; and in the body of the work the severer student will meet with profound erudition and elegant scholarship, while those who rather seek after excitement will be charmed by the beautiful illustrations of ancient mythology contained in the old Indian epics.

THE *Hydaspes*, steam-vessel, which left Woolwich with an artillery force for India on Friday (last week), was detained at Gravesend in order to complete her cargo with a large quantity of an improved description of shell being prepared at the laboratory department of the Royal Arsenal. Hitherto shells have been nearly filled with gunpowder, in which the bullets were placed. It was, however, invariably found that the bullets were completely flattened when the shell exploded, thus impairing their destructive power when fired at any given object. This drawback arose from the fact that the force of the gunpowder caused the flattening of the bullets, by concussion with the shell at the moment of explosion. After repeated experiments under the superintendence of the select committee of Royal Artillery officers, an improvement was discovered which entirely obviates the previous inconvenience. This consists in substituting sulphur for the gunpowder which under the former plan surrounded the bullets, and introducing a smaller quantity of gunpowder into the shell by means of a cylinder. The result has proved that the alteration increases the destructive agency of the shells, as the bullets are not injured and a greater distance is obtained.

CAMP LIFE.—An officer in the Cawnpore camp writes as follows:—"Now let me give you an idea of camp life. This morning the first bugle sounded at 3 a.m. We dress, get a cup of hot coffee (scalding) from canteen, strike our tent, pack our traps, and are ready to move at the second bugle, 4 a.m. It is a bit of compulsion at present with the guns and wagons, for neither men nor bullocks know their work properly; but, by dint of shouting and bad language, we get to the road again, and, once there, soon fall into order. What a blessing this noble road is, to be sure! We march as we camp, i.e., in same order:—4th lead, then artillery, 7th Fusiliers. I am everlastingly occupied, at first in making the guns and wagons close up in column. When I have got them all compact, then I either ride or walk by their side, as fancy takes me. Generally there are several of us together, and when we get tired of that we all adjourn to one of the artillery waggons, which we forthwith get upon (and there are worse seats, let me tell you), and then resolve ourselves into a committee on the affairs of the nation—regular gossip-shop, in fact, to which a few of the selected infantry men were admitted. Old L., a regular old hand, who knows how to take care of himself, gets a lift most mornings. We have cheroots and grog with us, and can't you fancy that party? There are two or three short halts on the march just to ease the men and let them drink. When

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 326.)

pean society: he used to go out shooting with the officers, and invited them to fêtes at Bithoor. And yet, the moment fortune seems to cease to smile on British interests, he treacherously murders those whom he feasted, and earns a character for barbarous cruelty which no age or no country can rival."

The following is said to be a translation of a proclamation posted up by Nana Sahib at Cawnpore:—

A traveller just arrived in Cawnpore from Calcutta states that in the first instance a council was held to take into consideration the means to be adopted to do away with the religion of the Mahometans and Hindoos by the distribution of cartridges. The council came to this resolution, that, as this matter was one of religion, the services of seven or eight thousand European soldiers would be necessary, as 50,000 Hindostanees would have to be destroyed, and then the whole of the people of Hindostan would become Christians. A petition, with the substance of this resolution, was sent to the Queen Victoria, and it was approved. A council was then held a second time, in which English merchants took a part, and it was decided that, in order that no evil should arise from mutiny, large reinforcements should be sent for. When the despatch was received and read in England, thousands of European soldiers were embarked on ships as speedily as possible and sent off to Hindostan. The news of their being dispatched reached Calcutta. The English authorities there ordered the issue of the cartridges, for the real intention was to Christianise the army first, and, this being effected, the conversion of the people would speedily follow. Pigs' and cows' fat was mixed up with the cartridges. This became known through one of the Bengalese who was employed in the cartridge-making establishment. Of those through whose means this was divulged one was killed and the rest imprisoned. While in this country these counsels were being adopted, in England the Vakeel of the Sultan of Roum sent news to the Sultan that thousands of European soldiers were being sent for the purpose of making Christians of all the people of Hindostan. Upon this the Sultan issued a firman to the King of Egypt to this effect:—"You must deceive the Queen Victoria, for this is not a time for friendship, for my Vakeel writes that thousands of European soldiers have been dispatched for the purpose of making Christians the army and people of Hindostan. In this manner, then, this must be checked. If I should be remiss, then how can I show my face to God; and one day this may come upon me also, for if the English make Christians of all in Hindostan they will then fix their designs upon my country." When the firman reached the King of Egypt he prepared and arranged his troops, before the arrival of the English at Alexandria, for this is the route to India. The instant the English army arrived the King of Egypt opened guns upon them from all sides, and destroyed and sunk their ships, and not a single soldier escaped. The English in Calcutta, after the issue of the order for the cartridges, and when the mutiny had become great, were in expectation of the arrival of the army from London; but the Great God, in His omnipotence, had beforehand put an end to this. When the news of the destruction of the army of London became known, then the Governor-General was plunged in grief and sorrow, and beat his head.

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The accompanying Portrait is from a sketch of Nana Sahib recently received from India by Major O. Gandini.



NANA SAHIB.

LUCKNOW.

Of this capital of the territory of Oude we this week engrave two Views, from sketches by Mr. W. Carpenter, jun. These are the Illustration upon the front page of the present Number, which shows a Gateway leading to the Imām Bārā, which contains the tomb of

the gardens of the city people, of which they have forcibly taken possession.

"Rajah Goor Bux Singh, the Rajah of Rumnuggur, and Rajah Nawab Allee, and a great number of the petty neighbouring Rajahs, have joined the fight and given their assistance; but neither Rajah Man Sing nor his followers are there."



LUCKNOW: VIEW ON THE GOOMTEE, FROM THE NEW IRON BRIDGE - THE OLD BRIDGE IN THE DISTANCE.

Usoufooddowla, the second King of Oude. The second is a View on the Goomtee from the new iron bridge, showing the old bridge in the distance. We shall hereafter engrave a large view of the interior of the city.

Mr. Carpenter notes upon the first View:—"It would require pages to describe the eccentricities of Lucknow architecture, and the specimens engraved do not by any means represent them fairly; besides, stucco looks just as well on paper as marble or stone, perhaps better; and it would ill become us to sneer at the taste in art of an Asiatic despot with such a specimen as the Brighton Pavilion, erected by a congenial spirit before our eyes."

The old bridge shown in the second View is a substantial structure of masonry at the north-western extremity of the city; another bridge, to the south-east, is formed of boats. The iron bridge, whence the sketch was taken, was in 1816 sent to Lucknow in sections; but in consequence of the death of the importer, and, it is said, the reluctance of the Sovereign to complete a project commenced by a predecessor, the erection was delayed about thirty years. It now forms a most conspicuous ornament of the city, as well as a useful addition to the means of transit.

Lucknow is described as displaying a varied, lively, and ever-brilliant prospect, when viewed from a height. The continuous mass of erections extends about four miles along the right or south-west side of the Goomtee; the middle portion, about a third, is considered to be the ancient city founded by Lakshmana, brother of Rama. We shall hereafter describe the interior.

The *Calcutta Englishman* received the following translation of a native letter from Lucknow, dated the 12th:—

Gujraj Brahmin has just come from Lucknow, and states—"On Sunday, July 12th, about eight o'clock, I left Lucknow; up to that time all was well. The Europeans were in the Residency, and the mutinous troops were attacking from the outside; great plunder was going on in the city. Outside the Residence there are many thousand men, but they are not all fighting men. Many of them are people of the city and lookers-on. There may be about twelve regiments and a few Ressalabs; and it is true that on one occasion the British troops gave the mutineers a thrashing, and put them to flight. More than 100 of the mutineers are killed daily. Of those who die, they who have relations are burnt, otherwise the bodies are thrown into the Goomtee River. The wounded are carried away in doolies and treated. Both in the city and in the camp there is great tumult; the mutineers do not now keep up so severe a cannonade as they did at first, and it is probable that their supplies of ammunition are running short; for at night there is no firing from the guns now, though musketry firing goes on.

"A gun or two may be fired at night. The sepoys who have plundered the city are walking homeward with their spoil. The mutineers are searching in the city for saltpetre.

"Provisions are plentiful, and the Bunnahs have been told to keep their shops open, and sell for ready money. All the mutineers have put up in the gardens of the city people, of which they have forcibly taken possession.

"Rajah Goor Bux Singh, the Rajah of Rumnuggur, and Rajah Nawab Allee, and a great number of the petty neighbouring Rajahs, have joined the fight and given their assistance; but neither Rajah Man Sing nor his followers are there."